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WASHINGTON.

THE NAVAL INVESTIGATION.

A CONTUMACIOUS WITNESS ARRESTED BY THE HOUSE—HE WILL ANSWER CERTAIN QUESTIONS TO-DAY—TWO PERSONS TO BE IMPLICATED—NONE OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEES ABSENT FROM THE CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—At the instance of the House Committee on Naval Affairs Elisha F. Wolf, of Washington, was to-day arrested, by order of the House, for contempt of its authority in refusing to testify fully before the Naval Committee. Mr. Wolf was in 1872 clerk to S. P. Brown & Son, a firm of this city engaged as claim agents and dealers in lumber. Several years ago a claim was presented to the Navy Department for the loss of a steam-boat by certain parties of Maine, the amount of the claim being $52,000. The claimants presented their claim through Chipman & Hosmer, attorneys of this city, and the claim was rejected by the Navy Department. Brown & Son were subsequently employed to present the claim, and through this firm it was paid in 1872. This case was made the subject of an investigation the same year, but Wolf was not then summoned as a witness. He testified to-day that after the claim was paid, Brown & Son and several parties, of whom ex-Senator Cattell, of New-Jersey, was one, met in Brown's office in a back room. He would not say money was divided upon that occasion, because he was not present in the room where the meeting took place, and did not see money distributed. Nor has any money been reported to him by the Browns for entry upon their books. The witness was asked, "Did you ever take any money by direction of the Browns and hand it to any one in the naval service?" which question he declined to answer. He was then asked if he knew of any money having been paid to any one in the naval service, which he also declined to answer. For refusing to answer these questions the witness was reported to the House, and an order issued to bring him before the bar to-morrow. It is desired to prove by this witness that he carried money, or knew of it being carried and paid, to an officer at the Navy Department, for services rendered in obtaining payment of this claim. This evening, after the order of arrest had been issued by the House, Wolf stated to the officer who has him in charge that he will to-morrow answer the interrogatories of the committee. He says his answers will implicate two persons, whose names he will not now disclose.

The report printed in the Philadelphia papers that the House Committee on Expenditures in the Naval Department are in session at Philadelphia, investigating the manner of the sale of the navy-yard in that city, is not true. No committees of the House are now absent from Washington, engaged in taking testimony upon any question.

PHILADELPHIA PARTIES IMPLICATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—This evening a Deputy Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives served a subpœna on Mr. A. L. Bonaffon, at his residence at Darby. On the subpœna being presented, Mr. Bonaffon said there must be some mistake, and said it was intended for his son at Fort Stevenson. Mr. Cassellberry will be served in the morning. It was learned that writs for a number of persons in the West have been sent to that section to be served, calling for the attendance of witnesses before the Committee on Naval Expenditures.

RUMOR BUSY WITH HIGH NAMES.

MR. CLYMER'S VISIT TO EUROPE—MARSH, MRS. BOWERS, AND MR. PENDLETON—MR. HENDRICKS AND THE GATLING GUNS — MR. RANDALL PREPARING A DENIAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—It is noted as an interesting fact that in the Congressional directory Mr. Clymer states as an important event in his career, that he visited Europe in 1870 and 1871. This was the year after the payment of the Kentucky Railroad claim, when Mr. Marsh and wife, Mrs. Bowers, [now Mrs. Belknap.] and George H. Pendleton were in Europe, and it is reported, spent a large portion of the time while abroad together. The current charges against Gov. Hendricks are for receiving $25,000 in connection with the Gatling gun contract. The charges against Pendleton connect him with acting for a railroad in Kentucky in collecting a claim for military transportation, which had been three times registered, and that he paid a large sum to Mrs. Bowers [now Mrs. Belknap] for her services in the case. The statements about this are made in detail, but are very contradictory, except as to the main fact.

The rumors connecting the name of Mr. Randall with John Roach and contracts with the Navy Department are denied by Randall. He says he never wrote to or received a line from Roach upon any subject whatever; that he never talked with him about contracts, and that the only time he was ever brought in contact with him was when Roach was here advocating the Pacific Mail subsidy, which Mr. Randall opposed by vote and speech. Mr. Randall will to-morrow make a personal explanation in the House to this effect.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

SENATOR MORRILL DECLINES THE SECRETARYSHIP—JUDGE TAFT, OF OHIO, NOMINATED FOR THE POSITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—To-day Senator Morrill declined the appointment of Secretary of War, and subsequently Judge Taft, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was nominated to the Senate. The declinature of Senator Morrill was solely on the ground that he could better serve the country and the Republican Party by remaining at his post in the Senate, as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. This was the judgment of the Republican Senators, and he yielded, whatever preference he might have had, to their advice and requests, and remained in the Senate. It was thought that the appropriations bills would give rise to delicate and perhaps difficult controversies between the Senate and House, and the Senators thought they could ill afford to spare Mr. Morrill from the leadership, where he has had experience, and where he has shown himself possessed of wisdom, tact, and sufficient nerve to do the right thing under all circumstances. The nomination of Judge Taft is eminently satisfactory, for though his experience in public affairs has not been large, his position before the country has been such as to give assurances of his sound judgment, his unwavering devotion to principle, and his capacity for public affairs. Judge Taft is the favorite with the Republicans of Southern Ohio for the Presidential nomination, but he has never been willing to enter the trade of politics.

Judge Alphonso Taft has been a resident of Cincinnati since 1839. He is a leading member of the Bar and a most highly respected member of society in that city. He is of the straight-out New-England Puritan stock, having been born in Townshend, Vt., Nov. 5, 1810. His father was at that time a leading man in the State, having filled several terms in the State Legislature. Mr. Taft when a boy developed a great taste for learning, and advanced so rapidly that he became a teacher of the district school at the age of sixteen, in order to obtain means for a collegiate education. When nineteen he entered Yale College, went through the full course of four years, and graduated with honor. After graduation he taught a high school at Ellington, Conn., two years, and subsequently for two years filled the position of tutor in Yale College. In addition to his duties as tutor Mr. Taft studied in the law school, and was admitted to the Bar in 1838, being then twenty-eight years old. In 1839 he moved to Cincinnati, entered into the practice of his profession, and in 1841 returned to Massachusetts for a wife, whom he brought back to his Western home. From that time Mr. Taft's record becomes that of a painstaking, hard-working lawyer, his success being not less due to his great natural abilities than to his industry and integrity. He has been twice elected to the Bench, once without opposition, and was once appointed by the Governor to fill a vacancy. Among the rising young lawyers of Cincinnati, many learned their lessons in his school. He has been engaged in some of the best known cases involving disputed points of law, which have in the last twenty years been brought before the Ohio and United States Supreme Courts. In person Judge Taft is nearly six feet high, and weighs not far from two hundred and twenty pounds. His cleanly-shaven face beams with kindliness, he is approachable, unassuming, and, to use a homely phrase, "as honest as the day is long." It is said that he was greatly surprised when he received a personal dispatch, signed by the President, saying that he had been nominated for the position, and unanimously recommended by the Cabinet; but after due consultation replied that he would accept.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

THE PINCHBACK CASE CALLED UP IN THE SENATE—ANOTHER POSTPONEMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Late in the afternoon the Pinchback case was called up in the Senate, and, as Mr. Morton had given notice that he would ask the Senate to vote upon the question to-day, it was thought that this long-pending case would be disposed of. After an hour or two of debate, in which Senator Christiancy made a speech against the claimant, a motion was made to go into executive session. This the Democrats resisted, and evinced more animation than at any time this session. Finally, after a motion to adjourn had been voted down, the yeas and nays were demanded upon the motion for an executive session, and it was carried by a strict party vote, 36 to 29. It is said that Pinchback would have been beaten to-day by one majority if the vote had been taken.

THE APPROPRIATIONS BILL.

THE WORK OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE COMPLETED—THE REDUCTIONS AS COMPARED WITH LAST YEAR'S BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.—The House Committee on Appropriations to-day completed the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, and will report it to the House to-morrow. The reduction in the bill compared with last year is $5,000,000. The transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, it is estimated, will save three and a half millions in the permanent appropriations, and another half million will be saved by reductions made in the Customs service. The fifty-three special agents now provided for are abolished. No provision is made in the bill for the Pension Bureau or the office of the Supervising Architect, the purpose of the committee being to permit amendments to be offered in the House transferring those two bureaus to the War Department. The reductions made in the Land and Patent Offices are much lighter than those made in other departments provided for in the bill.

THE APPOINTMENT OF POST TRADERS

WHEN, HOW, AND WHY THE LAW WAS CHANGED—THE ARGUMENT IN 1870.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—It has already been published that the changes in the law giving the appointments and control of the post traders was made after Gen. Belknap became Secretary. Before the passage of the Army Appropriation bill in July, 1870, the sutlers or post traders were nominated by the Boards of Administration at each Army post, and appointed by the commanding officer. The change of law giving the sutlerships into the hands of the Secretary was made in this appropriation bill. When the proposition came up in the Senate it was opposed by Senator Nye on the ground that it would have the effect to establish monopolies, but it was favored by Senator Wilson, who was then Chairman of the Military Committee. His argument was that it would be for the good of the soldiers to have the traders placed under the control of the Secretary. Senator Nye preferred that the appointments should be in the hands of the post commander, but Senator Wilson made strenuous opposition. It cannot be doubted that this action on his part was based upon the belief that the Secretary of War would control the post traders in the interest of the soldiers, and no doubt this was the argument which the Secretary used in securing the change of law. It will be noted that this appropriation bill was passed in July, and it was in the following October that the appointment of Mr. Evans was made for the post at Fort Sill. The whole number of post trading establishments is in the vicinity of two hundred, but there are only a dozen or two as profitable as at Fort Sill.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, March 7.—The annual report of the Illinois Central Railroad for the year ending Dec. 31, 1875, shows that the gross earnings of the road and leased lines were $7,802,556, and the operating expenses, including rentals, $5,132,474, making the net earnings $2,670,082. The working expenses were 65 7-10 per cent. of the earnings. The gross earnings were $106,073 less than for 1874, and the operating expenses $40,703 less.

THE CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—To-day Mr. Samuel Davenport presented his credentials to Director General Goshorn as Royal Commissioner from South Australia to the Centennial Exhibition. He reports that the goods for the Exhibition have been all shipped, and that the display of Australian goods will be large and handsome.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1876.

CHARTER ELECTIONS IN NEW-YORK.

REPUBLICAN VICTORIES IN NEWBURG, COHOES, ITHACA, OSWEGO, AND ELSEWHERE.

NEWBURG, March 7.—A charter election was held in this city to-day. John J. S. McCroskery, Democrat, was re-elected Mayor by 122 majority. His majority last year was 621. The Republicans elect two Aldermen out of four and two Supervisors out of four, gaining one in each ward. The Common Council last year stood five Democrats to three Republicans. This year it is four Democrats and four Republicans. The other city offices are divided between the two parties.

COHOES, March 7.—David J. Johnston, Republican, was elected Mayor of Cohoes to-day. The Democrats elect three out of the five Supervisors, and the Republicans three out of the five Aldermen. Edward Hitchcock, Republican, is elected Police Commissioner. The School Board is a tie.

ITHACA, March 7.—The Republicans to-day elected the President, the Collector, and one Trustee.

OSWEGO, March 7.—W. A. Poncher, Democrat, was re-elected Mayor to-day by about five hundred majority. The Board of Aldermen is a tie. The new Council is Republican by one majority.

AUBURN, March 7.—Hon. Theo. M. Pomeroy, Republican, was elected Mayor of Auburn to-day.

ROCHESTER, March 7.—In the charter election here to-day C. R. Parsons, Republican, was elected Mayor by 2,500 majority, and G. D. Williams, Democrat, Treasurer by 2,600 majority. Of the remaining city offices the Republicans obtained three and the Democrats two. The Board of Supervisors stands eight Republicans to eight Democrats, a Republican gain, and the Aldermen fifteen Republicans and seventeen Democrats, also a Republican gain.

ELMIRA, March 7.—At the charter election here to-day Robert T. Turner, Democrat, was elected Mayor. The Common Council stands eight Republicans and six Democrats, and the Board of Supervisors nine Republicans and nine Democrats.

WEST POINT, March 7.—Jeremiah Drew is re-elected Supervisor by a large increase in the Republican majority.

UTICA, March 7.—Charles E. Barnard, Democrat, was elected Mayor to-day. The Republicans elect the Oneida County Board of Supervisors. Last year the board stood 31 Democrats and 10 Republicans.

A NEW SHERIFF FOR DUCHESS COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 7.—Gov. Tilden has appointed David Warner, Democrat, Sheriff of Dutchess County, in place of John G. Halstead, Republican, deceased. Politicians here consider this a direct snub to the Liberal Ring presided over by Congressman Whitehouse in this district, and it is believed the result was brought about through the influence of Hon. James Mackin, Democrat, whose friends charge that he was defeated last Fall because Whitehouse desired to rebuke Tilden for a fancied wrong. It is stated that Mr. Whitehouse openly boasted at the Fifth Avenue Hotel that he had got square with Tilden by throwing his district against him. It is also stated that Mr. Whitehouse told Mr. Mackin, when the latter was running for Senator, that if he would give him $1,000 he would give him a majority in the City of Poughkeepsie. The defeat of Mackin and of the ring disrupted the Whitehouse party in Dutchess and Columbia Counties, and Warner's appointment is a victory for Mackin.

MAINE AND VERMONT VICTORIES.

REPUBLICAN SUCCESS IN MAINE—LARGE GAINS IN NEARLY ALL THE CITIES.

Municipal elections were held in the cities of Maine on Monday, and from nearly every one comes the story of large Republican gains, the cities of Portland and Rockland being redeemed from Democratic control. Portland gave Gen. Francis Fessenden, Republican, for Mayor, 3,237 votes against 2,708 for Roswell Richardson, Democrat, the present incumbent, with three scattering, being a Republican majority of 526, against a Democratic majority of 429 last Spring. Five out of seven wards are Republican. The Republicans held a meeting at the City Hall in the evening. After some stirring speeches, a procession was formed with bands and torches, and Gen. Fessenden, the Mayor-elect, was visited.

In Rockland the election was closely contested, and resulted in about 175 majority for the Republicans on the general ticket, though, on account of the personal popularity of the present Mayor, who is Democratic, the majority was but 33. The vote stands as follows: Moffitt, Rep., 737; Bryant, Dem., 704. The Republicans elected five Aldermen and sixteen Common Councilmen, and the Democrats two Aldermen and five Councilmen. The vote was the closest ever polled at the Spring election in that city.

In Lewiston the election passed off quietly, and resulted in the choice of Edmund Russell, Republican, by 1,425 to 1,030 for Alonzo Garcelon, Democrat, a Republican gain of 196 from last year. The Republicans elected Aldermen and Councilmen in five of the seven wards.

At Auburn, James Dingley, Republican, nominated on the Citizens' ticket, was elected Mayor, and the Republican ticket prevails in three of the five wards.

In Bath, Edwin Reed, Rep., was elected Mayor by a vote of 595 to 314 for Daniel T. Percy and 16 scattering. The City Council is Republican.

In Saco, Major Paul C. Chadbourne was elected Mayor by 14 majority on a light vote. The Republicans carried four of the seven wards.

In Gardiner the vote was very light. J. B. Dingley, Rep., was the only candidate for Mayor, and received all but a few scattering votes.

REPUBLICAN GAINS IN BURLINGTON, VT.

BURLINGTON, March 7.—The charter election to-day resulted in a sweeping Republican victory. J. D. Hatch, Republican, was elected Mayor by a majority of 52, a Republican gain of 140 over two years ago. The Republicans also carry a majority of the Board of Aldermen. The Mayor and a majority of the Aldermen have been Democratic for two years.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE CAMPAIGN.

A REPUBLICAN VICTORY PREDICTED—THE DESPONDENCY OF THE DEMOCRATS—THE GREAT RALLY AT CONCORD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, March 7.—It can now be safely said that the Republicans have by long odds the best chance for carrying the State next Tuesday. The town of Newcastle held its annual election to-day, and a Republican was chosen Moderator by six majority. Last year it elected a Democrat. Newcastle lies almost within a stone's throw of Marcy's house; and if he could not control that, it is hard to name the close town he can control. This victory, combined with the energy of the Republicans and the feebleness and despondency of the Democrats, puts the result in the State on Tuesday almost beyond doubt.

The great rally of the campaign was held here to-night, under the happiest auspices. Long before the hour of meeting the hall was crowded to suffocation, and hundreds were gathered about the doors, unable to gain admission. The best feeling prevailed, for the days news from Maine, the victory at New-Castle, the appointments of Mr. Dana and Judge Taft, had laid the spectre of Belknap, and everybody was confident of victory. The hall and platform were densely packed, every seat and every inch of standing room being filled, even to the aisles, and it was generally conceded that there had never been so large a meeting in Concord before. It was as enthusiastic as it was great, and it required no effort on the part of the distinguished speakers to call forth applause.

The first of these was Senator Oglesby, of Illinois, who delivered one of his characteristic speeches, his argument being that the Democratic party in Congress and out of it had yet failed to show that it was to be trusted with the control of the National Government. Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, began with the same, and treated it with equal force, and was especially strong in dealing with the present House at Washington. He reviewed the financial question, speaking distinctly for hard money, and eulogized the recent appointments of the President, but especially that of Judge Taft as Secretary of War, of whose record he gave a short sketch. Both speakers denounced corruption in office, and declared it to be the duty of the Republican Party in the future to adhere to its past policy and root out and punish thieves, no matter how high or how low their positions might be. Both expressed the conviction that it would be an insult to the common sense of the people to believe that, because some thieves had been detected and punished, they would desert the Republicans and turn the Government over to those who were lately in arms against it. The speeches had great effect and set the whole city aglow.

Large meetings were also held at other points, Col. King, Gen. Harriman, and Hon. J. C. Burrows being the principal speakers. The victory at New Castle improves, for it is now known that the Republicans not only elected the Moderator, but also the Selectmen, the latter by a majority of eleven. The Republicans grow more confident and the Democrats more despondent every hour. The latter are beginning to find out that the Belknap mine did not have the effect they expected. They do not deny that they exploded it to destroy the Republican Party in New-Hampshire, and are now almost ready to admit that it has injured themselves more than any one else.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Boston *Advertiser* says that Mr. Richard H. Dana's appointment was not wholly unexpected by him. It regards the selection as excellent.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Pittsburg *Telegraph* says there is a growing feeling among Republicans in favor of the nomination of Secretary Bristow for President.

The Boston *Globe* believes that in appointing Richard H. Dana, Jr., to the English mission, President Grant has fully recognized the public demand for the highest qualifications.

If Mr. Dana accepts the appointment as Minister to England he will be the sixth citizen of Massachusetts thus honored. John Quincy Adams, Edward Everett, George Bancroft, Charles Francis Adams, and John Lothrop Motley, three of them still living, have served at the Court of St. James an aggregate of eighteen years out of the less than ninety years that we have had a Minister at that court.

The Chairman of the Oregon Independent State Committee has published a long address to the Independents of the State, appealing to them to make their votes felt in the best way they can "until every abuse in our public service has been completely wiped out, and until the corrupt 'rings' which now control the two political parties shall have been completely broken up and driven from the field of politics, and finally, until the transportation monopolies of the State shall be made to respect the rights of the people by a suitable law for that express purpose."

The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion* commends the good sense of Gov. Hendricks in declining the invitation to deliver an address in that city, and then it proceeds to comment upon it in this queer way: "His acceptance would have been regarded as an electioneering manœuvre, and subjected him to censorious comments; and besides, it would have been construed as an indication of preference for him by the Democracy of this State over other worthy men who are spoken of in connection with the Presidency. It is neither the interest nor the wish of the voters to take any action whatever at this time which would bear that interpretation."

The Boston papers print reports of town meetings held Monday in about thirty towns in Eastern Massachusetts. In several towns the temperance question was made an issue, and a strong fight was made between license and anti-license. The excitement in Quincy and in Brockton over the election of Selectmen on this issue was very great. In the former place, which has long been a stronghold of the liquor interest, the temperance party gained a sweeping victory, but in the latter place they were defeated. In both, the largest votes ever thrown in town elections were cast. Watertown, by a vote of 200 to 175, instructed the Selectmen not to grant any licenses. A vote was passed in Hingham requesting the Selectmen not to grant licenses except to apothecaries.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

ALBANY, March 7.—The following notice was issued to-day:

ALBANY, March 7, 1876.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic-Republican State Central Committee at the Delavan House, Albany, on Wednesday, March 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., to fix a time and place for holding the Democratic-Republican State Convention, to select delegates to the National Convention, to be held at St. Louis on the 27th day of June next.

D. MAGONE, JR., Chairman.

EDGAR APGAR, Secretary.

THE NEW CHINESE MISSION.

SKETCH OF THE IMPERIAL MINISTERS TO THE UNITED STATES—CHINA TAKING HER PLACE AMONG THE FAMILY OF NATIONS.

HARTFORD, March 7.—The Hartford *Courant*, to-morrow morning, will contain the following concerning the new Chinese Imperial Mission: "The telegraphic rumor that went the round of the Press some time since to the effect that Chin Lan Pin and Yung Wing were appointed Ministers of the Chinese Empire to the United States, Peru, and Spain, proves to have been well founded, and authentic information of the appointment has now been received by mail. The main facts relating to it are as follows: Early last Winter the Chinese Foreign Office addressed a memorial to the Imperial Government proposing the establishment of regular diplomatic relations with foreign nations. As a result, the policy proposed was sanctioned by the Government, and the first action taken in pursuance of that policy was the appointment, as above stated, of Chin Lan Pin and Yung Wing, which received the imperial signature on the 11th of December. Other similar appointments are likely soon to be announced. Prominent among the Chinese statesmen who urged the matter upon the attention of the Foreign Office, was Li Hung Cheang, Imperial Minister and Viceroy of the capital of the Province of Chihli, and Ting Yih Tcheang, Governor of the Province of Fuh Kien, and Imperial Commissioner of the Foochow Arsenal. Both these men were largely concerned in originating and carrying into effect the plan of the Chinese Educational Mission, now established and in most successful operation in this country, and are among its most powerful friends in China. It will, perhaps, be remembered that Li Hung Cheang was the official between whom and the British Minister, Sir Thomas Wade, occurred the diplomatic difficulty that recently, for a time, threatened the relations of England and China. Chin Lan Pin and Yung Wing came to the United States in 1872, as associate Commissioners in charge of the educational mission. The former returned to China in the Autumn of 1874. He is a man past middle life, and has had large experience in public affairs, and is an eminent scholar. Both he and Yung Wing have, together with this appointment, received the promotion in rank suitable to the dignity of the high position it confers upon them. Chin Lan Pin is made Mandarin of the second rank, being advanced two grades. He is also invested with a title of high distinction, which, as nearly as it can be rendered in English, is "Expectant of the third or fourth rank in the Foreign Office." Yung Wing is likewise made Mandarin of the second rank, an advance of one grade, and receives the title of "Tou Tai" (Intendent) of the Province of Kiang Su. The formal instructions of the Imperial Government have not yet been issued, but it is presumed that the Ministerial residence will be at Washington. It is expected that Chin Lan Pin will arrive in this country in the Fall. Yung Wing will probably not be required to relinquish his connection with the educational mission, but will retain, at least, general supervision of it, and reside in Hartford some part of each year. The importance and grandly auspicious significance of this step on the part of China it is scarcely possible to overestimate. The magnitude of the consequences certain, by God's blessing, to flow from it to the cause of human progress render it fitting to be made the theme of universal congratulation. By it China takes her place voluntarily among the family of nations. It marks a new era of hope in her history."

A FALSE CENSUS.

A SAMPLE OF DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS.

A PLAN TO GIVE NEW-YORK CITY AN UNDUE PROPORTION OF SENATORS AND ASSEMBLYMEN — GLARING ERRORS IN THE RETURNS FILED BY ENUMERATORS—A DEMAND FOR LEGISLATIVE INQUIRY.

Since the figures of the census taken by the Democratic State officials in this City have come to be known, those best qualified to judge in such matters have been satisfied that the census as returned was grossly inaccurate in its details, if not in the aggregate population. According to these returns, there are in the City of New-York 232,000 voters, whereas in 1865 there were only 129,000 voters, and the largest vote ever pretended to be cast—the glaringly fraudulent vote of 1868—was less than 156,000. In fact, 140,000 votes have never been honestly cast in this City. But our model Democratic census-takers have managed to report 232,000 voters. It has been shown by various computations, in spite of a series of heavy articles in our arithmetical contemporary the *World*, that this report must be erroneous. Still it has hitherto been impossible to show that it actually was so. Two copies of the census were made, one of which is filed with the Secretary of State at Albany, and the other with the County Clerk here. The copy filed here is from want of room necessarily put away in a damp, underground vault, where it is very difficult to consult it, while the Secretary of State manages to make an intelligent examination of his copy a matter of impossibility. We have succeeded, however, in making a partial examination, which discloses such astounding results that the Legislature must immediately institute a searching investigation. Let us state a few of the facts we have discovered.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Eleventh Assembly District embraces the territory bounded east by Madison avenue, west by Broadway and Sixth avenue, north by Thirty-ninth street, and south by Thirty-first street, lying, therefore, just at the foot of Murray Hill. In this election district there are usually cast about three hundred votes, though the registration has sometimes run slightly beyond that number. But the enterprising census-taker has contrived to find—on paper—1,199 voters in this district. Bearing in mind that the district is composed exclusively of residences, in which only a single family is ordinarily to be found in a house, and that there are only 204 City lots in the entire district, it is obvious at a glance that a return which alleges that 1,200 native and naturalized males over twenty-one years of age live in the district is an absurdity. Even our census-taker makes an aggregate population of only 1,890, men, women, and children included. But we have not contented ourselves with mere inferences. We have gone further, and, thanks to the stupidity or boldness of the census-taker, we are enabled to show precisely how the transparent fraud has been perpetrated. The census-taker has indulged in a magnificent disregard of the Constitution, which counts as voters only males, native and naturalized, who are twenty-one years of age and over. He has not even been content with introducing female suffrage. He has added minority representation and infant suffrage. His own return shows that of his 1,199 persons who are carried out in his columns as voters no less than 785 are women, or children not of age, while, even if we assume that every male of suitable age is on other grounds a competent voter, there are in fact only 414 such in the entire district, though he reports 1,199.

Such are the general results in this district. Some of the details, however, are interesting. No man in the State has devoted so much time to the prevention of illegal voting as Commissioner John I. Davenport. He has doubtless hitherto supposed that he was the only voter in his own house. But the census-taker knows better, and has returned as voters not only Mrs. Davenport but four children, the youngest of whom is aged one year, while the eldest has arrived at the mature age of eight. To be sure that these infants get safely to the polls, he has added as voters four females—servants, we presume—so that instead of being the sole monarch in his own house on election day, Mr. Davenport is only one in ten. Mr. Joseph P. Howard, instead of being the only voter in his house, finds the franchise shared by his wife and five minors ranging in age from eighteen months to nineteen years. The editor of an evening paper finds his wife, daughter, and two minors at school outnumbering him by their ballots four to one, while a distinguished member of the legal profession, Luther R. Marsh, has his vote in common only with his wife and a minor nephew.

We have had neither time nor opportunity to go to the bottom of this matter, and to find how many females and minors in the entire City are returned as voters. The Legislature must do that work. But we have found that the district we have referred to in detail is not a single nor exceptional one. In every Assembly district of this City we have found one or more election districts where this fraud has been unblushingly perpetrated. It looks to us as if wherever the Democracy had a census-taker who was sufficiently unscrupulous and "reliable," he had been directed to run the number of votes up as high as possible. The Fourth, Tenth, and Sixteenth Election Districts of the First Assembly District are about as rotten as those quoted in detail. The Ninth Election District of the Eighth Assembly District has many of these fraudulent voters, while the Tenth Election District of the Seventh Assembly, the Twenty-second of the Tenth Assembly, the Seventh, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second districts of the Fourth Assembly, the Second, Eighth, and Twenty-fourth of the Sixteenth Assembly, the First, Second, Ninth and Twenty-second of the Eighteenth Assembly, the Seventeenth and Eighteenth of the Ninth Assembly, and the Eleventh and Seventeeth of the Third Assembly, among others, abound in them. On the other hand, some of the election districts seem, on the face of the returns, wholly free from fraud.

But the obvious frauds are not confined to this increase of alleged voters. Nearly or quite every one in some election districts is returned as native or naturalized, there being in them almost no aliens. Thus, of the 1,890 inhabitants in the Murray Hill district, to which we have referred, only two are reported as aliens. The inhabitants of the Seventeenth Election District of the Fourth Assembly District, which is bounded by Clinton, Cherry, Montgomery, Water, and Gouverneur streets and the East River, do not, so far as we can discover, embrace in the census a single alien. The effect of a fraud of this nature upon the apportionment of Senators and Assemblymen, which is based on the population after deducting aliens, was doubtless obvious to the instigators of this fraud.

The Legislature must at once institute a thorough investigation, as it concerns the representation of the State for ten years to come, and must, if possible, bring to punishment those concerned in the frauds.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

DISASTER ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD—ELEVEN PERSONS KILLED AND A NUMBER SERIOUSLY INJURED.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—Last night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, while the 6:35 freight train, with a passenger car attached, was crossing the bridge over the narrow passage on the Harper's Ferry and Valley Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, sixty-three miles from Harper's Ferry, the middle span gave way, and the engine, tender, and train, fell through, and were wrecked. The following are the names of the killed:

W. A. Wightman, of Edinburg, Va.

C. S. Noel and R. E. Hammond, of Mount Jackson, Va.

R. L. Wood, supposed to be from Richmond.

C. H. Hodgeson, of Berkeley Springs, a member of the West Virginia Legislature.

J. A. Baldwin, of Baltimore.

Mr. Gano, of Winchester.

A. C. Bowers, commercial traveler, from Baltimore.

F. Donovan, engine man, of Sandy Hook, Md.

J. Chapman and T. Jefferson, brakemen, Winchester, Va.

The wounded are as follows: J. Seihert, New-Market, Va.; J. Hahn, Woodstock, Va.; M. Bird, Mount Jackson, Va.; H. C. Baker, Baltimore; Bernard Hughes, Wisconsin; J. Russell and T. Cumming. All the wounded have received careful attention from the railroad company. Physicians and nurses were immediately summoned to the scene of the accident and everything possible done for the comfort of the injured. The bodies of those killed were immediately taken to Winchester, placed in charge of an undertaker, and will be sent to their relatives and friends.

A TERRIBLE STORY OF SHIPWRECK.

STATEMENTS OF THE SAILORS OF THE STEAMSHIP ADRIATIC REGARDING THE HARVEST QUEEN.

The examination of foreign witnesses in the suit of the Black Line against the White Star Steamship Line to recover $250,000 for the loss of the ship Harvest Queen, alleged to have occurred through collision with the Adriatic, belonging to the defendants, was continued yesterday before United States Commissioner Gilbert at the office of Messrs. Butler, Hubbard & Stillman, No. 111 Broadway.

William Hamilton, lookout on the Adriatic, testified that before the collision he saw the red light of the Harvest Queen about ten points off the starboard bow and three or four miles distant. He immediately gave two strokes of the bell, signifying that there was a vessel to the starboard, but for five or seven minutes no notice was taken of the signal by the officer on the bridge. Then he noticed that the helm of the steamer had been put a-port, and she swung to starboard until the ship was about a quarter or a half a point on her starboard bow. About the same time a white light was waved from the port quarter of the Harvest Queen. The witness stated that he never lost sight of the red lights of the ship, and did not see her green lights until after the collision occurred, some eight or ten minutes after he gave the signal. He testified that the Adriatic struck the Harvest Queen on that ship's port bow, abaft the cat head, between the cat head and the break of the forecastle. About two minutes after the collision the order was given to man and lower the boats, and nearly ten minutes was lost in getting them ready, and during this time the steamer was backing and going rapidly astern. The lights on the Harvest Queen sank quite rapidly to the water's edge and suddenly disappeared, when the order to man the boats was countermanded. Only three or four minutes after this cries were heard in the water, "Help on your beam," and the order was again given to man and lower the boats. This was done, and they pulled away in the darkness, returning in about three-quarters of an hour, having been unable to find anyone. He stated that it was a bright, starlight night, without moon, but one could easily see the line of the horizon. The wind was blowing about half a gale. Had the Adriatic kept upon her course, the collision would have been avoided. Her headway was stopped by the collision, and the engines immediately reversed.

A. R. Wescott, another sailor of the Adriatic, testified that he was asleep in the quartermaster's room, and was awakened by the collision, and dressed and went on deck. From this point his testimony agreed with that of Hamilton.

James Henshaw stated that he was on duty on deck at the time of the collision, in the chief officer's watch, engaged in washing the decks. About 2:30 A. M. he went forward to the turtle-back, and in doing so looked over the starboard side of the steamer, and saw the red light of the Harvest Queen, about two points to the starboard. The shock of the collision which occurred about ten minutes afterward was very severe. He assisted in manning and lowering the boats. In describing the injuries to the Adriatic, he said her port bow was so scratched that "she looked as if she had been rubbing against a stone wall." He heard both anchor chains of the Harvest Queen run out, and the crash of her timbers when the collision occurred.

Richard Henwood testified that he was on deck about this time in the morning, and had been overlooking Henshaw washing the decks. He went forward a few moments before Henshaw did, and was standing by the turtle-back when the look out struck two bells. Looking over the starboard side, he saw the red of the Harvest Queen about two or two and a half points off the starboard bow. As he turned and went up the companion-way, soon afterward, the collision occurred, and the shock was so great that he was thrown off of his feet. Jumping to his feet again, and looking forward he saw the stem of the Adriatic between four and five feet into the Harvest Queen. He described the injuries to the Adriatic, the breaking of her rails, carrying away of her anchor stock, and further stated that the force of the collision was so great that the port fish-davit of the steamer, a hook of wrought iron twenty-seven inches in diameter, was bent like a reed. Beyond this he corroborated the testimony of the other witnesses, testifying fully regarding the manning of the boats, the disappearance of the Harvest Queen, the cries for help, and the fruitless efforts to save life, concluding his testimony by saying that in one hour and a half after the occurrence the Adriatic was under full headway again upon her course.

The examination will be continued to-day, three other sailors of the steamer yet remaining to testify. General Agent Hughes, of the White Star Line, and Capt. Jennings, of the Adriatic, have been attendants during the whole examination. The latter will not be called upon to testify until the case is called in the United States District Court.

THE ILLICIT WHISKY CASES.

NUMEROUS DISTILLERIES BROKEN UP IN SOUTH CAROLINA—A STATEMENT FROM DISTRICT ATTORNEY DYER.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Official reports show that during the past month the operations in South Carolina by the mounted force, under direction of Major Jacob Wagner, Revenue Agent, have resulted in the breaking up of thirty-three illicit distilleries, and the capture of twenty-eight copper stills, caps, and worms; 48,000 gallons of mash and beer, and the arrest and binding over for trial of forty-four illicit distillers. The concerns broken up were capable of producing a quantity of whisky, the tax on which, if paid as the law requires, would have reached from four to five hundred dollars a day, making an item of considerable importance, especially as the prevalence of illicit distilling in any section interfered directly with the business of the distilleries run legitimately, and reduces the tax properly due the Government.

The Attorney General to-day received a telegram from District Attorney Dyer, who, speaking for Gen. Henderson and himself, says that all the published statements to the effect that either of them authorized, encouraged, or in any way inspired the publications relative to the Babcock trial are false.

A BROOKLYN CALAMITY.

NINETEEN MEN BURNED TO DEATH.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF A PART OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC HOME FOR THE AGED—SCENES AT THE CONFLAGRATION—LIST OF THE DEAD—SEVERAL PERSONS STILL MISSING—LOSS, $40,000.

The male wing of the Home for the Aged, at Bushwick avenue and Chestnut street, Brooklyn, kept by the Little Sisters of the Poor, was destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and nineteen of the aged inmates perished in the flames. The origin of the fire has not been fixed definitely, but it is supposed that the flames started in a small apartment on the ground floor used as a smoking-room by the old men. The flames were checked before 6 o'clock, and the search for the bodies was begun immediately afterward. Nearly all of them were identified; others were not, and several of the inmates are missing. Fire Marshal Keady made an investigation, but learned little of importance. The Coroner impaneled a jury, and will soon make a thorough examination into the circumstances of the calamity. The loss on the building and furniture destroyed is about forty thousand dollars, and the insurance is $35,000.

DISCOVERY OF THE FIRE.

DELAY OF THE FIREMEN—THE MALE WING OF THE BUILDING DESTROYED—THE OTHER PORTIONS SAVED—TAKING OUT THE DEAD BODIES.

The fire broke out in the male quarters, but the exact location in which it originated has not yet been determined. The institution consists of a chapel and two wings, four stories in height, with an attic, and is surmounted by a gable roof; a steeple and belfry crown the summit of the chapel. The wings are built due east and west of the chapel, the latter being occupied by the female inmates and the former by the males. Immediately in front of the female wing stands a two and one-half-storied wooden building, erected originally as a suburban residence, and which was subsequently used as a Home for the Aged before the present institution was built. The wooden building is now occupied by the Little Sisters of the Poor, who conduct the institution. The basement of the wing in which the fire occurred was used as a kitchen; the first floor was divided into a large dining-room and a small sleeping apartment. The second, third, and fourth floors were used as dormitories.

Shortly before 4 o'clock, Sister Jarcienne was aroused from slumber by the cry of fire from a man beneath her window. She looked out in the direction of the male wing, and saw a small cloud of smoke issuing from one of the windows. Hastily arousing her companions, she hurried to the dining-room and found it enveloped in flames. A messenger was dispatched to the Ninth Subprecinct Police Station, and in response the reserves were soon on the spot. The alarm was sounded from a fire-box, but it was fully twenty minutes from the time the signal was given before the engine reached the spot. This is the statement of the Assistant Mother, Sister Mary of the Apostle, although others say it was fully an hour before the first engine arrived at the scene of disaster. This was Engine Company No. 17, whose house is on De Kalb avenue, and competent judges say that the company could have easily reached the fire in ten minutes. Two additional engines and a hook and ladder truck followed soon afterward, and as it was deemed impossible to save the male wing, the firemen directed their efforts toward preventing the flames from spreading beyond the chapel. A strong west wind materially assisted the firemen, and they succeeded in saving the chapel and other buildings. During this time the hook and ladder men, assisted by the Police and citizens, were engaged in heroic efforts to save the inmates, who were in many instances bedridden, and were all more or less helpless. The dormitories were located on the second, third, and fourth floors, and as the flames spread rapidly it was almost impossible to rescue the helpless people, who had not the presence of mind to rush to the windows. It was impossible to enter the rooms excepting on the hands and knees, so dense and blinding was the smoke. In this manner many of the insensible inmates were safely removed, while the bodies of others, suffocated or badly burned, were carried from the burning building. Two dead bodies were removed from the upper floor, five from the second, and two from the basement floor during the fire, and others were exhumed from the ruins which covered the basement floor after the conflagration had been extinguished. One old man named Michael Cummings climbed through a third-story window, and hung by his hands from the window sill, but his strength was not equal to the occasion, and before a ladder could be raised to him he loosened his hold and fell to the ground, receiving fatal injuries. The fire was extinguished about 6 o'clock. As the sun rose, about twenty minutes later, a ghastly spectacle was presented. For blocks away crowds of people filled the streets. Many of them had attended church at the little chapel, and were more or less acquainted with the inmates. Women were crying, while men looked on with horror-stricken countenances as the charred and blackened remains of the victims were dug from the ruins and transferred to the basement of the unburned portion of the building. The handsome garden, which, during the Summer months, is the pride of the Sisters, was littered with half-burned mattresses and bedsteads, while all that was left of the men's wing of the building were the four walls, which remained standing. The windows and all traces of the several floors had been wholly obliterated by the fire, and a smoking pile of *débris* filled the basement, from which the firemen were removing the dead bodies. The roof of the chapel was partially burned, and the belfry which surmounts it was charred, but the fire did not penetrate inside the edifice, although the ceiling was considerably damaged by water, and will probably have to be replaced.

THE LOSS AND INSURANCE.

The total loss caused by the fire is estimated at $40,000. The insurance on the building and furniture covers $35,500. Mr. Bayer, who was placed in charge of the insurance policies by the Sisters, intrusted the placing of these policies to Mr. Jones, the President of the Nassau Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, and he not wishing to take all the risk himself, insured the building and furniture for various sums from $2,000 to $7,500 in other companies. The following statement of the insurances were furnished by him to a TIMES reporter yesterday:

ON THE BUILDING.	
Nassau Fire Insurance Company, Brooklyn	$7,500
Continental Fire Insurance Company, New-York	7,500
Pacific Fire Insurance Company, New-York	5,000
Lenox Fire Insurance Company, New-York	5,000
Girard Fire Insurance Company, New-York	5,000
ON THE FURNITURE.	
The Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company	3,500
Lafayette Fire Insurance Company, New-York	2,000
Total	$35,500

THE DEAD.

APPEARANCE OF THE BODIES—A MAJORITY OF THEM IDENTIFIED—ARRIVAL OF THE CORONER—CARING FOR THE HOMELESS.

When the flames had been subdued the efforts of the firemen under Assistant Engineer Smith, and of the Police under acting Capt. Dunn, of the Ninth Sub-precinct, were at once directed toward the recovery from the ruins of the bodies of the dead. The body of Michael Cummings, the old Irish laborer, seventy-eight years old, whose death resulted from his falling from the third-story window while endeavoring to escape by means of a sheet to a ladder held in position for him by a man named Donoghue, had already been placed in a small room in the basement of the female wing of the Home near the laundry. The firemen and Police with axes and crowbars rapidly removed the *débris* and beams from the basement of the burned building, and one by one the dead bodies to the number of seventeen were discovered. As each body was discovered it was placed on a stretcher and carried into the basement of the Home. In one large room twelve bodies were placed on the floor; in a small room adjoining five bodies were laid on the ground, and Cummings'

body was put into a small pantry opening from the hall. The bodies were carefully covered with bedticks and sheets, and placed in the charge of the Police to await the arrival of the Coroner.

The appearance of the bodies was simply horrible. One was headless, another armless, the feet of another were burned off, and all of them were charred and shriveled. One man had evidently fallen face downward, and met his death in that position, for his face was not burned, and the clothes on the front of his person were only slightly scorched, while all the rest of his body was burned to a crisp. The greater number of the bodies looked like Egyptian mummies, which had been immersed in water, and with their shriveled faces, contorted bodies, and undistinguishable features, presented a most hideous appearance. Many of the firemen and Police, men accustomed to witness disgusting scenes, were unable to remain where the bodies were, and only the officers detailed to keep guard over them remained to fulfill their unwilling task.

On the public being admitted to view the bodies, with the purpose of procuring their identification, an immense number of persons, of all ages and conditions, entered the building. The body of the man whose face was not burned, was identified by his grandson as that of Conrad Landeman, a German tailor, eighty-one years old, formerly residing at No. 128 Centre street, Brooklyn, who had been an inmate of the Home for three years. The Sister Superior of the Home identified, by means of fragments of clothing, fifteen of the eighteen bodies, as those of Theodore Chaguet, aged seventy-five years; John Kinney, seventy-one years; Michael Riley, ninety-three years; James Ryan, seventy-six years; George Donnelly, sixty-nine years; F. Englehart, sixty-two years; James Connolly, seventy-one years; David Gorman, seventy-six years; John Kavanagh, seventy-two years; Peter Kelly, seventy-five years; Roger Farrell, seventy-one years; Patrick Hayes, seventy-nine years; Patrick Haly, seventy-two years; Conrad Landeman, eighty-one years, and Michael Cummings, seventy-eight years. As the persons passed through the rooms raising up the cloths which covered the bodies, several women fainted and had to be carried out into the open air.

THE UNRECOGNIZED DEAD.

Three of the bodies remain unrecognized, and the question of their identity will in all probability remain undecided until it has been definitely ascertained which of the inmates have escaped all harm. When the roll was called yesterday morning at 11 o'clock about twenty did not answer to their names. This, however, is accounted for by the fact that many of the inmates were taken into private houses for shelter, and their whereabouts cannot be learned until to-day.

Coroners Sims and Nolan, on arriving at the scene with Deputy Coroner Shepherd, were received by Acting Captain Dunn and escorted to the rooms in which the bodies were. Coroner Nolan, in assuming charge of the case, said that the scene was one of the most horrible he had ever witnessed, and that if there was any negligence or any blame to be attached to any person he would see that the facts would be developed at the inquest, which will be of the most searching character. Coroner Nolan then impaneled the following jury: George B. McGrath, of No. 641 Grand street; N. Tittemore, of No. 431 Adelphi street; John Lambert, of No. 12 DeKalb place; Albert Robbins, of No. 13 DeKalb place; J. H. Hastings, of No. 634 Kosciusko place; Daniel Scott, of No. 12 Patchen avenue; Frederick Herr, of No. 778 Broadway; A. P. Depew, of No. 232 Second street; Julius Breetmeir, of No. 1,114 DeKalb avenue, and Hugh O'Brien, of Evergreen avenue and Chestnut street. The jury, after being sworn, were taken to view the bodies and the inquest was then adjourned to 10 o'clock on Monday morning next, in the Morgue in Willoughby street.

SHELTERING THE HOMELESS.

The unfortunate inmates of the Home, many of them without any clothes, and nearly all so feeble that they could scarcely walk, were most kindly treated by the residents of the neighborhood. Ladies living near by threw open their houses for the use of the Sisters, and gave shelter to the homeless invalids. Among the houses thus generously placed at the service of the Sisters were those of Mrs. Bohannon, No 77 Stanhope street; Mr. Wells, No. 51 Stanhope street; Mrs. Yarrow, No. 41 Stanhope street; Mrs. Wells, No. 275 Evergreen avenue; Mrs. Ferriera, No. 52 Stanhope street; Mrs. Lanahan, No. 23 Chestnut street; Mrs. Walford, No. 25 Chestnut street, Mr. Lamphair, No. 247 Evergreen avenue, and many others. Over thirty of the inmates were taken to St. John's College, where they were temporarily cared for by Fathers Lanory and Regan. Soon afterward Charity Commissioner Bogan sent wagons to the college, and had the old men removed to the County Asylum and Hospital at Flatbush. Charity Commissioners Raber and Norris reached the scene of the fire about 11 o'clock, and, pressing into requisition all the stages and wagons in the neighborhood, began removing the inmates of the home to the county buildings at Flatbush, where they will be properly cared for.

The funeral of the victims will take place to-day from St. John's College Chapel, Willoughby avenue and Lewis street. John H. Farrell and Thomas Tracy, the undertakers, have assumed charge of the bodies. Those who have friends will be buried by them, and the others will be buried by the Flatbush institutions.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCES.

INVESTIGATION BY THE FIRE MARSHAL—STATEMENTS OF THE SISTERS—THE SUPPOSED ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

Fire Marshal Keady arrived at the scene of the disaster shortly after 9 A. M. and at once began to make a thorough investigation to discover the origin of the fire. With this view he examined Sister Matilda Louise, who had charge of the institution; Sister Maxeliand, one of the Sisters who had charge of the old men's department, and Joseph Multhaup, one of the inmates. Sister Louise testified that about 3:30 A. M. she discovered fire in the east wing of the building, which was occupied by the male inmates. There were seventy-three old men in the part of the building which took fire, and two sisters, Augustine Joseph and Colomband.

At 9 P. M. on Monday the building was closed as usual, and all was right at that time. The fires were not unusually large on Monday evening. She testified that she had no knowledge of how the fire commenced, except from the statements made to her by the sisters who were in the men's wing of the building. She stated that it was the custom for the old men to smoke in a small room near the dining-room in cold weather, and in warm weather they smoked outside of the building. She saw them smoking in the gallery outside of the building on Monday.

Wilhelmina Burtly, (in religion, Sister Maxelland,) was next sworn by the Fire Marshal. She testified that she was in charge of the old men's department at 7 o'clock on Monday evening, and saw that all the men were in bed at that hour. She locked all the doors except one; there was a heater in the sleeping-room, near the sitting-room on the first floor, or basement, and the kitchen fire was out; there were only two fires in that wing. When questioned by Mr. Keady as to whether she could account for the origin of the fire, she said that she could not say where it commenced. She stated that the doors of the sleeping-rooms where the men slept were not locked, but that the main doors of the building were. She also testified that it would have been impossible for any person to get into the building after the institution had been locked up in the evening.

Finding that the testimony of the sisters afforded no clue as to the origin of the fire, Mr. Keady examined Joseph Multhaup, an intelligent old man, one of the inmates of the building. He testified that he awoke about 3:30 yesterday morning and dressed himself; upon opening the bedroom door he could smell the smoke; he went down stairs and found that the fire was in the left corner under the stairs, behind the kitchen, in that portion of the basement used for a washing-place; he ran to the smoking-room door, and found that it was quite hot and that it was locked. This room was situated over the kitchen. He then became alarmed and hurried to the next room and gave the alarm of fire. He tried to make his way out, but the smoke was so thick and suffocating that he was unable to do so. He next unbolted the door leading to the main passage. At this time he said all the fire was confined to the apartments under the stairs. When questioned by the Fire Marshal to account for the origin of the fire, he said that he was positive that it first broke out in the smoking-room, because he found the door so hot when he came down stairs. He said that nothing was kept under the stairs which could take fire, and he also stated that there had been no fire in the smoking-room on Sunday or Monday.

The Fire Marshal then examined the building for the purpose of ascertaining what facilities of escape were provided in case of fire, and found that the institution was without a fire-escape. The construction of the building he considered afforded sufficient means of egress, and he was of the opinion that had not the inmates been all so aged and infirm the loss of life which resulted would not have occurred. It was evident from the fact that a majority of the victims were found dressed that they remained in their rooms for a length of time after they became aware that the building was on fire. Nearly all of the bodies taken from the ruins, or at least such of them as were not entirely burned up, were found fully dressed.

Terence Melin, an inmate of the middle room on the second floor, stated to a TIMES reporter that there were sixteen beds in the room in which he was located, all of which were occupied. He said that the occupants first became aware of the fire about 3:30 o'clock in the morning, when some person shouted out that there was smoke in the room. They all got out of bed and commenced to dress themselves, but before they could do so they found that the flames were coming in at the door. They rushed half-dressed to the door, and he said he believed that fourteen out of the sixteen occupants of the room succeeded in making their escape. Two men were left behind, and were afterward taken from the ruins. He said that the men who occupied this room behaved in a very orderly manner, every one doing the best he could to save himself without interfering with those about him.

SKETCH OF THE HOME.

ORIGIN OF THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR—THE ORDER IN THIS COUNTRY.

The Little Sisters of the Poor, the order to which the burned institution belonged, is one of the most recently established sisterhoods of the Roman Catholic Church. It originated some forty years ago at St. Servan, on the coast of Brittany, in the west of France. Two or three pious women of the settlement associated themselves together for the purpose of caring for an aged woman of their acquaintance, and from this humble beginning arose a religious community which has since extended over the whole of France and throughout Western Europe, including Great Britain and Ireland. In 1855 the order had seventy-five houses in France alone, and was supporting 10,000 aged poor in the great cities of Europe. The Abbe Le Paulleur, the clerical founder of the sisterhood, became its Superior General, and from that time to this its influence and workings have constantly increased. In 1861 the sisterhood had two flourishing houses in operation in London, one at No. 6 Sutherland Gardens, Maida Hill, and one at No. 11 Paragon, New Kent road. These institutions attracted great attention at the time, and were largely supported by the wealthy hotels and houses of the West End. During the years following the Sisters located houses in Manchester, Bristol, and other large cities of England, and in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dundee, in Scotland. The order being of French origin, it has retained much of the tone and methods of French charitable institutions, and its governing members both here and abroad are usually French women. In September, 1868, the first colony of Sisters, seven in number, headed by Mother Henrietta, left the mother house of the order in Brittany, and took passage for America in one of the French Transatlantic steamers. Their passage money was paid by the French Government, and each sister on leaving the Home was given the sum of fifty centimes (ten cents) with which to go forth into the world. On their arrival they took up their abode in De Kalb avenue, near Nostrand, to the extreme east of Brooklyn. Here they secured three small two-story houses, and began their work of charity and mercy. In 1869 the number of their little household had increased to forty, and it was found necessary to remove to more commodious quarters. A large two-story frame house, 40 feet square, with seventeen lots of land adjoining, was purchased at the corner of De Kalb avenue and Chestnut street, for $17,000. The erection of the present building was then begun, and the western wing finished and occupied by the inmates in 1870. In the subsequent year the central portion of the building, including the chapel, was added, and in 1871-2 the eastern wing was completed, the whole costing about fifty thousand dollars. The entire structure, only a portion of which was destroyed yesterday, was 200 feet in length by 44 in breadth, four stories in height, constructed of brick throughout, and fully provided with all the requirements of a large charitable institution. In the centre was the chapel, occupying the ground floor, while on each side were the sitting-rooms, dining-rooms, offices, &c., for nearly two hundred inmates. The western wing was occupied by the female inmates, and the eastern (the one burned) by the male inmates, both living entirely apart, and under the supervision of different sisters. No religious test is exacted of applicants for admission, the only requisites being that the patient shall be over sixty years of age, or helpless, and of good moral character. Of the 183 inmates at the time of the disaster, six were Protestants, and a number of others of no religion in particular. Roman Catholic worship was celebrated daily in the chapel, but the inmates were allowed to summon clergymen of any denomination at their pleasure. The Mother Superior was absent at the time of the conflagration, being engaged in a tour to several other houses of the order under her supervision, and the institution was in charge of Matilda Laisne, otherwise known as Sister Mary of the Apostles. The government of the house, although under the general supervision of the Bishop of Brooklyn, is carried on by the authority of the order in France.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE NEW JURY LAW.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please allow me space in your valuable columns for a few suggestions on the bill just "favorably reported" by the committee to our Senate, on selection of jurors. This bill provides that "no person shall be exempt from serving as a juror by reason of age, unless he be more than seventy years old." It seems to me that the exemption on account of age should begin at sixty years, instead of seventy; for there are few men over sixty who are strong enough to endure, with comfort or safety to themselves, the strain and possible exposure of a long trial, with the chances of being out all night, unable to agree. Again, at sixty the average man feels compelled to lay aside the cares and burdens of his social and business or professional life; and why is he not entitled to like exemption from jury service to the State before he reaches the natural bound of his life, "three score years and ten," after which "is their strength, labor, and sorrow?" I certainly think this change would secure to the State a better performance of jury duty than the bill as it now is. I heartily indorse the suggestions in the editorial columns of the TIMES this morning, that journalists should be added to the list of professions exempt from jury duty.

The clause providing that "no person shall serve who may appear to the court as not an intelligent man, or not of sound mind, or not of good character, or who does not understand the English language," is eminently wise, and should pass. I only refer to it to say that the last clause cannot possibly be construed as disrespectful to any intelligent foreign-born citizen who does not fully understand our language; and should any objection arise to the passage of this section on that account, it can be fully and truthfully met by the fact that an American or Englishman would be equally, and for the same reasons, unfitted for similar duties in any country speaking in, to him, "an unknown tongue."

In conclusion, allow me to suggest that a clause should be inserted providing that no person shall be called on to perform jury duty oftener than once in three years. Under the present system there have been cases where business men have been drawn three times in one year, and actually devoted over eight weeks, or one-sixth of that year, to their duty to the State at the expense of their own interests. This is wrong as will be readily conceded. In Massachusetts a very simple method obviates this difficulty. Each name returned, in the legal manner, by the several towns in the county, is copied on a small slip, and placed in a box for that purpose. I will suppose, for illustration, that it is the box for 1873, and during that year these slips are drawn as jurors are wanted, (and in manner provided by law, which I need not now describe,) and the persons whose names are thus drawn are notified to attend, &c. If any person is excused from service by the court on any ground but that of incapacity, his name is returned to the box for that year, (1873,) and he stands his chance of being drawn at the next term with the rest. But if a person drawn in 1873 performs his services for that year, and is discharged by the court, his name is at once put in the box three years ahead, (1876,) and he cannot be drawn as juror again till that year is reached, and then, (if living,) he runs his chances with the rest; and so it should be in this State.

I should have stated before that the "box" referred to contains each year, first, the names placed in it three years before of jurors who then performed their service, revised and corrected, however, for deaths, &c.; secondly, the names of persons not drawn from the box used three years before, or drawn but excused and returned as above, revised, &c., as above; thirdly, new names for the current year, as provided by law. Z. X.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 6, 1876.

A STREET-CLEANER'S COMPLAINT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is difficult to understand why the pay-rolls for the payment of the gangmen and the laborers in the Street-cleaning Department cannot be adjusted and gotten ready as soon as those prepared for the payment of the clerks and foremen, and why the former, consequently, cannot be paid until the 15th, and sometimes the 20th of the month, while the latter class of employes are punctually paid on the 1st of every month. This is another of the many examples which are constantly occurring of the discriminations which are made in official life unfavorable to those who toil, drudge, and labor for their existence, and favorable to those who command and who are the recipients of lucrative and fat positions, and the discrimination in this case is peculiarly distressing and embarrassing to the former, whose wages are hardly adequate and sufficient to furnish the commonest necessaries of life. Those who are stipendiaries of Government in any of its various forms and departments can appreciate the disadvantages of receiving their salaries by the month, as those street-cleaning laborers are compelled to receive theirs; but no one, probably, has experienced the distressing and embarrassing inconvenience to which they are subjected in consequence of having to wait for their pay for nearly half a month after it is due, and be, in the meantime, exposed to the importunities, and not unfrequently to the insults, of trades-people from whom they get credit for provisions, and whose limited means will not permit them to defer their accounts. It is confidently trusted, therefore, that hereafter the Commissioner in charge of the Street-cleaning Department will cause the pay-rolls of the gangmen and laborers to be made out on the 1st of each month as punctually as those of the clerks and foremen, and even, if compatible and consistent with the official convenience, to pay these toiling laborers, whose services are so indispensable to the sanitary condition of the City, twice instead of once a month.

THOMAS STRITCH,
No. 220 Elizabeth street, New-York City.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1876.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—March 7.

SENATE.

DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, called up the Senate bill for the protection of agriculture against injurious insects, which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, and the Commissioner of Agriculture to appoint a Commissioner having the requisite scientific and practical knowledge to investigate and gather information relative to the Rocky Mountain locust, chinch bug, army worm, Hessian fly, potato bug, and other insects injurious to vegetation, in order to devise successful methods for their destruction, &c., said Commissioner to be appointed for one year and to receive $4,000.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, moved to amend by striking out the clause authorizing the Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, and Commissioner of Agriculture to appoint the Commissioner, and insert "The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," so that the appointment shall be made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, &c. Agreed to.

Mr. MAXEY, of Texas, moved to amend so as to have the investigation extend to the cotton worm. Agreed to.

Mr. WITHERS, of Virginia, moved to amend so as to have it extend to the tobacco worm. Agreed to.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, asked if it would be in order to move to insert worm of the still. He thought that was more destructive than any other worm. [Laughter.]

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, said all the duties required of the Commissioner mentioned in this bill could be performed by the Commissioner of Agriculture. The only object of this bill, it seemed to him, was to pay an entomologist $4,000 per annum. He argued that the law was already ample for such investigation, and the Commissioner of Agriculture had full power to detail one or more officers of his department to make the investigation.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, submitted an amendment providing that the investigation shall be made by the Agricultural Department instead of a special Commissioner.

After much debate, Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, moved to amend the bill by striking out the $4,000 as the salary for the Commissioner, and inserting in lieu thereof $3,000. Rejected.

The question then recurred on the amendment of Mr. LOGAN, providing that the investigation shall be made by the Commissioner of Agriculture. Rejected—yeas, 29; nays, 28.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

THE PORT OF GENESEE, N. Y.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, called up the House bill to extend to the Port of Genesee, in the State of New-York, the privileges of sections 2,990 to 2,997 of the Revised Statutes, inclusive, relating to the transportation of merchandise. Passed.

POST TRADERSHIPS.

Mr. PADDOCK, of Nebraska, introduced a bill to amend section 1,113 of the Revised Statutes so as to vest the appointment of post traders in the Generals commanding the departments wherein they are situated, instead of the Secretary of War.

THE PINCHBACK CASE.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the unfinished business, being the resolution for the admission of P. B. S. Pinchback as a Senator from Louisiana, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Edmunds to insert the word "not" before the word admitted, so that it should read, "Resolved that P. B. S. Pinchback be not admitted," &c.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY, of Michigan, said it was well understood that his opposition to Mr. Pinchback was not on account of his color. The only objection he [Mr. Christiancy] ever had, or that he now made, to Mr. Pinchback's admission was that he had not been legally elected. He spoke at considerable length against the admission of Mr. Pinchback. He warned his political friends that, while by breaking down constitutional law they might gain one Senator for a single term, they would lose much more before the people. As to party interests, he could not resist the conviction that the party which did most for the welfare of the country would command the support of the people. If the Senate should trample upon the law, how could it enforce obedience to it from others? In conclusion, he desired to ask how many of those now supporting Mr. Pinchback would vote for his admission if his party affiliations were reversed?

Mr. HITCHCOCK, of Nebraska, after further debate, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Voices on the Democratic side—"Oh, no! Let us have a vote."

Mr. MORTON said he hoped there would be a vote. He had said all he desired to say.

After some further discussion, Mr. HITCHCOCK insisted on his motion for an executive session.

Voices on the Democratic side—"Oh, no! We can vote."

The PRESIDENT pro tem. stated the question was on Mr. Edmunds' amendment to insert the word "not" before the word "admitted," and upon this the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. MORTON then moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, which was agreed to—yeas, 36; nays, 29—Mr. Sherman voting with the Democrats in the negative.

NEW-MEXICO.

Mr. HITCHCOCK, of Nebraska, from the Committee on Territories, reported, with amendments, the bill to enable the people of New-Mexico to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of said State into the Union, &c. Placed on the calendar.

The Senate then went into executive session, and at 4:40 P. M. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. WELLS, of Missouri, the Senate amendments to the House bill to provide for the purchase of material and for the continuance of the work on the Custom-house building at St. Louis were concurred in. One of them limits the contracts therein authorized to be made to $75,000.

POST TRADING AND IMPEACHMENT WITNESSES.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, introduced a bill to prevent monopoly and exorbitant charges in trading establishments at military posts and to secure good order at the same; also, a bill to protect witnesses on the trial of impeachment cases, both of which were referred.

STATE TAXATION OF RAILROAD-LANDS.

Mr. CROUNSE, of Nebraska, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill declaring subject to State taxation the lands heretofore granted to the Pacific Railroad Companies.

After debate the bill was amended so as to make it apply to all land grant companies, and was passed.

THE BELKNAP CASE.

Mr. CLYMER, of Pennsylvania, rising to a question of privilege, stated that a subpœna had been served on him last evening, issued by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, sitting as a criminal court, to appear before the court and bring with him all papers, checks, documents, &c., and to testify in regard to charges pending in that court against the late Secretary of War. Two of his colleagues, Messrs. Robbins and Blackburn, had been similarly subpœnaed. He [Mr. Clymer] had appeared before that court and had stated that in obedience to the law he appeared at its bar to obey its order, but that, as a member of a committee of the House, he thought it would be prejudicial to the highest interests of the country that himself and his colleagues should be compelled to state what had transpired in their committee-room. He [Mr. Clymer] believed that such a course would not only close the mouths of all witnesses, but that in many cases it would drive them from the land. He had said, furthermore, that while not pleading the privileges as members of the House, they must nevertheless protest against being examined, and would only consent to be examined after an order being made specially to that end by the court. The court had taken time for deliberation, and had determined if it needed their attendance thereafter to send for them. He had felt it his duty to bring the matter to the attention of the House, in order that the House might take such action in the matter as might be right, just, and necessary.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, asked Mr. Clymer if the court had asked, or had desired to ask, for any information that was not contained in the published report and was not matter of general record and of general notoriety. He could very well conceive that the gentleman from Pennsylvania might not wish to be called upon in that court to testify of what is still a committee secret; but what point of delicacy could arise as to those matters which were as common as history could make them, he could not see.

Mr. CLYMER replied that the court had not proposed to ask them any questions at all, they were to be examined before the Grand Jury. If the questions were to have been asked by the court in the presence of the public, he might not have as great an objection; but he and his colleagues felt that if they were to go before a Grand Jury, whose proceedings were necessarily secret, that fact would strike terror everywhere throughout the land, and would close all the avenues of testimony to the House and its committees.

Mr. BLAINE reminded Mr. Clymer that his own privilege as a member protected him, and that there was no power to compel him to testify.

Mr. CLYMER repeated that he had stated to the court that he did not intend to plead his privilege, so that it might not be said that he intended to exclude anything which should be rightfully known to the public.

Mr. ROBBINS, of North Carolina, another member of the committee, made a like statement in reference to his being subpœnaed, &c., and declared it as his belief that the effect, if not the design, was to intimidate witnesses and throttle investigation.

Mr. DANFORD, of Ohio, (another member of the committee,) said he had had no subpœna to go before the court, but he would like to know from the Chairman whether any additional testimony had been taken before the committee.

Mr. LAMAR, of Mississippi, objected to that question.

Mr. BLAINE—The objection must come from a most inconceivable motive.

Mr. LAMAR—It may be a motive that you misconceive, but nevertheless it is a motive which I have, and that is the preservation of parliamentary order. I maintain that no member has a right to reveal the secrets of the committee-room.

Mr. CLYMER said that there had been no additional testimony taken before the committee, but he repeated that the attempt to drag forth what occurred in committee could result in nothing else but detriment to the public weal.

Mr. BLAINE—There should be no division, or seeming division, between the two sides of the House in regard to the rigorous prosecution of public criminals. What was the object of this investigation except to bring offenders to criminal justice. Committees could not punish anybody. Everybody knew that this was a *brutum fulmen*.

Mr. CLYMER—I have stated the facts of the case to the House, and if necessary imputation arises that some one in this District wishes to close the avenues of evidence all over the country, it is not I who make the charge, but the facts of the case.

Mr. BLAINE—The gentleman closes the avenues himself.

Mr. CLYMER—I will not permit the gentleman from Maine to impute to me motives which I do not understand, or to put insinuations in my mouth which I have not uttered.

Mr. BLACKBURN, of Kentucky, (another member of the committee,) said he was not surprised at the uneasiness and nervousness manifested by the gentleman from Maine. He [Mr. Blackburn] did not intend to charge that it was the purpose of the Executive to intimidate witnesses, to throttle investigation, and to afford immunity to criminals; but he did say that unless this gag process was stopped the country would believe that that was the purpose, and he would believe it too. [Applause on the Democratic side, and a question by Mr. Blaine: "What gag process?"] It had gone forth to the country that the committee had connived at the absconding of an important witness against the protest of the Republican members of the committee, but it was needless for him to say that that charge was flatly false, and he only wondered that those Republican members had allowed it to go out on their authority without contradiction. He went on to argue that it would be utterly impossible to convict the late Secretary of War or any other Cabinet officer except by the testimony of accomplices, and yet the House was now to be told that an accomplice should not testify before a committee except at his own peril. It was against that that he protested. He intimated that the phrase "let no guilty man escape," would be construed by the country to mean, "let no man escape who dare tell on those who are in authority." He warned the House that the voluminous investigations that were now progressing would be stopped, and that it would be utterly impossible to carry them further successfully unless there was a declaration that the testimony of witnesses should not be used against them.

Mr. LAMAR, of Mississippi, said that there should not be any exhibition of party feeling or excitement in the presence of such solemn events as were casting their shadows over the House. It seemed to him the voice of faction should at least be hushed. He regarded this mandate, or summons, or subpœna, issued to the members of committees by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, as an outrage on the privileges of this House. He did not say that the object of the court was to hush or to suppress investigations. The question was one of purely parliamentary privilege. He regarded it as a violation of the privileges of the House for a court to issue a summons to a member and order him to bring along with him the records of the House and to remain in court and not to depart until allowed by the court or District Attorney.

Mr. BLAINE—Does not the gentleman from Mississippi see, and does not the whole country see, that, having possession of the evidence on which the indictment can be found, and having in its possession every paper in the case, the House puts itself behind its technical privileges and throws itself across the indictment of Belknap, and that to-day it stands as the obstacle, and the sole obstacle, to the indictment of the late Secretary of War.

Mr. LAMAR—Neither the gentleman from Mississippi, nor the country, nor the gentleman from Maine, sees any such thing.

Mr. BLAINE—It is nothing but that.

Mr. LAMAR—It is anything but that. The question is simply whether this House will permit its records to be at the beck and call of a district court. There is no doubt that when the investigation is completed it will be within the discretion of the House to permit the courts of the country to come in and get evidence, but not *pendente lite*, while the investigation is going on and while the committee is taking further testimony. Such a proposition is monstrous and ridiculous.

Mr. BLAINE said he agreed with Mr. Lamar that while the affair was *in limine* it would be improper for a court to interfere; but that was not the case here. The question was whether the House would permit the testimony and papers in the hands of its committee to be sent to that court. The House could refuse it or send it. "And now," said he impetuously, "I dare, I dare that side of the House to refuse it." [Applause on the Republican side, and great excitement.]

Mr. LAMAR continued his remarks, which he closed by offering a resolution, reciting the history of the case, declaring the mandate of the court to be a breach of the privileges of the House, and directed the members of the committee to disregard such mandate.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, invited the House to look coolly at the situation developed this morning. The question was raised here as a question of privilege on the part of a member of the House who had received a judicial invitation to aid in the indictment and punishment of a criminal. It was an extraordinary case, and one without a precedent and against a precedent. He asked whether there had ever been any such proposition as had been suggested to the House, condemning the sworn executor of the laws, because he had directed his subordinates to enforce those laws. The Grand Jury was sworn to indict men guilty of crime within its jurisdiction, and the House and the committee had no right to embarrass the Grand Jury in the execution of the laws of the land.

Mr. MCCREARY, of Iowa, reminded his colleague that the committee had in its possession the contract, which must be the foundation of any proceeding for an indictment of this offender, and that that contract was probably the very thing that the Grand Jury would get hold of.

Mr. CLYMER remarked that that contract was between Caleb P. Marsh and John S. Evans, and that the Secretary of War knew nothing of it when it was made, nor for two years afterward.

Mr. KASSON, in the course of some further remarks, referred to the interview which Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, had had with some of the parties implicated, and suggested that the Grand Jury might have a desire to examine him about it.

Mr. BLACKBURN replied with some heat of manner, that if the gentleman from Iowa said that he had had conversations with Mrs. Belknap, and at great length, he would copy the remark of a Senator, and would authorize the gentleman from Iowa, whenever he heard anybody making any such statement to, say that he had his [Mr. Blackburn's] authority for telling that man that he lies. [Great excitement.]

Mr. KASSON—Do I understand the gentleman to say that he had no conversation on the subject involved in the prosecution—involved in this criminality—outside of the committee-room?

Mr. BLACKBURN—I have filed a statement on the subject, which neither the gentleman from Iowa nor any other man can impugn.

Mr. KASSON—Then I appeal to that statement, and ask if that is not so. If the interview was impertinent to the case why was it reported and made public? And if pertinent to the case, why are not the criminal courts of the country entitled to it? [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. BLACKBURN—Will the gentleman from Iowa inform the House whether the newspaper report is true that he and his colleagues waited in a body on the former Secretary of War?

Mr. KASSON—I will answer the question with more cheerfulness than the gentleman has answered mine.

Mr. BLACKBURN—Then I trust the gentleman will tell us what occurred, and whether he is the repository of the confession of guilt.

Mr. KASSON—I will respond to a subpœna to give any statement of fact in aid of the prosecution of crime. Will the gentleman do so much, or will he plead his privilege and decline to aid in the prosecution? Before the committee made its report there came a request to the entire Iowa delegation in both Houses to call on the Secretary of War, as he wanted to see them that day. We went in the evening, Senators and members, and we met this statement from him: "When I sent for you, gentlemen, I supposed there would be some opportunity to be heard in the House on this subject. I have now learned that I am impeached. So it is useless for me to trouble you with what I was going to say as to the evidence in this case." And we left him.

Mr. AINSWORTH, of Iowa, asked why the Iowa delegation had left him out. [Laughter on the Democratic side of the House.]

The debate continued amid great excitement, and with frequent demonstrations of applause and laughter on either side of the House. Mr. Blaine, of Maine, was the central figure on the Republican side of the House, at which all the shafts of eloquence and satire were launched from the Democratic side. The debate was of such length, extending over four hours, that it is impossible to give a connected summary of it. It was participated in by Robbins, of North Carolina, Singleton, of Mississippi, Danford, of Ohio, Beebe, of New-York, Bright, of Tennessee, Cox, of New-York, Hoar, of Massachusetts, Knott, of Kentucky, and Hooker, of Mississippi. The Republicans intimated that the witness Marsh had been allowed to escape the country through some motive which the Democrats had, and it was charged on the Democratic side that the President and Cabinet were instrumental in driving him out of the country through intimidation. His escape was characterized by Mr. Beebe as that of an obscure petty thief, and he suggested that the Democrats were so intent on greater game that they had allowed that miserable offender to slip through their hands through the machinations of the Executive and Cabinet officers. The Democrats, however, he said, proposed to pursue, not the Marshes, who were mere trichinæ, but the villains in high places.

Finally the debate closed, and the House proceeded to vote on the resolution offered by Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, as a substitute for Mr. Lamar's, and which proposed to declare that the members subpœnaed were at liberty to attend the Criminal Court, and to give such evidence and produce such documents as relate to the charge against W. W. Belknap for receiving a bribe from one Marsh. The substitute was rejected—Yeas 84, nays 123.

Mr. Lamar's original resolution was agreed to; yeas 130, nays 75.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION.

Mr. WHITTHORNE, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, submitted to the House the testimony of E. F. Wolf, of Washington, formerly book-keeper of S. P. & A. P. Brown, Navy contractors and claim agents, of Washington, in which he declined to answer the following questions:

First—Did you ever take any money from Mr. Brown and hand it to anybody connected with the naval service?

Second—Did you know of any commission or payment having been in any way paid to anybody connected with the naval service?

Mr. WHITTHORNE also offered a resolution, directing the Speaker to issue his warrant, directing the Sergeant at Arms to take into custody the body of Elobias F. Wolf, and to bring him to the bar of the House to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. Adopted.

The House then, at 7:05 o'clock, adjourned.

THE SUIT AGAINST TWEED.

SUMMING UP OF THE COUNSEL.

LAST DAYS OF THE TRIAL OF THE SUIT FOR SIX MILLIONS—CLOSING ADDRESS OF DAVID DUDLEY FIELD—MR. CARTER'S SPEECH FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Counsel on both sides summed up in the Tweed case yesterday in the presence of a large gathering assembled in the court-room of Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas. David Dudley Field began his summing up for the defense by referring to the statement made that there was no defense. They had had a decisive trial of the case on the merits, if the trial of a case can be said to be decisive. One result was at least that the claim had been reduced about one-third, and he now appealed to the jury for a still further reduction or the ruling out of the entire claim. The speaker alluded to the abnegation of self, of circumstances, of passion, and of prejudice as the highest condition to which the human intellect can come. The operation upon the people of a long series of disclosures of corruption, carefully gathered by a press which feeds upon sensations, seemed to result at times in making people believe that justice had fled from men and gone to beasts. If the Judge on the bench had the day before declared the defense to be frivolous, he would have been hailed by the press as a second Daniel come to judgment. If the jurors would convict without leaving their seats they would receive joyful congratulations from the press. If the counsel for the defense were to abandon their client, the self-same press would regard them as half atoning for their previous misconduct in defending him. These things should not sway the jury's verdict. They were engaged in a historical trial which would be remembered and criticised long after they had parted, and decided without prejudice or passion. The speaker then passed on to speak of the hindrances he had met with. One of these was severe illness in his own family. The animosity of a portion of the press was another thing. What was the duty of an advocate to his client he had often had occasion to express, and the experience of his later life had only convinced him of the justice of the convictions of his earlier years. It was a part of the State Constitution and of the Federal Constitution that "no man shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." In view of this, how idle was it to talk of excluding any person whatsoever from any defense whatsoever. It would not be done if it could, nor could it if any would have it done. In regard to his own record in the case, the speaker said he was willing to leave it to the judgment of the members of the profession to which he was proud to belong. If the press were united, which it was not, still the Bar was stronger. The press made more noise, but the influence of the Bar was greater and more irresistible. To the opinion of the "upper ten thousand" of the profession he was willing to submit what he had done toward the defense of Tweed. It had been charged against him that his services were paid for with stolen money. This was not true. Still, how was it possible to distinguish between money rightfully and money wrongfully obtained?

The speaker would say, however, that he had never to his knowledge received a dollar from Tweed in his life. He had received money from Tweed's friends, and on asking the latter whether any of the money came from Tweed they had said it did not. Besides this, the money he had received in the case was less than he had received for as much service elsewhere. He had received nothing for defending Tweed since the latter made his escape, and did not know whether he ever would receive anything. This much, however, he did know, that he would not forsake the defense of Tweed's legal rights while those rights remained intrusted to his care. The act of 1875 was described as a monstrous piece of legislation by the speaker, who went on to say that the defense of Tweed was not a defense of any fraud whatever. It was designed to determine what liability, if any, attached to the defendant. The frauds of 1870 were admitted by everybody. They were the result of the universal corruption in parties, and followed naturally from the present system. As an exemplification he would say that every twelfth man in New-York either holds an office or makes pretense of holding one; such holding being on the tenure of doing the bidding of his chiefs. The discovery of these frauds, too, he said, had been a Godsend to some politicians who had through them ridden into power. The suit had not been prosecuted to get money into the City or County Treasury, but had been used by some persons—he would mention no names—to subserve political or personal ambition. With this preface he would take up the issues in the case. The first of these was the claim of the plaintiffs for $6,198,000 with interest from Sept. 1, 1870, which brought the amount up to about eight million dollars. The people were suing for all the money expended, yet ignoring the fact that they had the building—the Court-house—to show for a part of the amount. Taking all the evidence as true, the entire amount received for which Tweed can be held liable was about three million dollars without interest. Of this latter amount they pretend, said he, to have traced about one million three hundred thousand dollars to Tweed. Have they proved a conspiracy against Watson? No conspiracy has been proved, and no communication shown to have passed between Tweed and him. Garvey testifies that in 1867 be applied to the Board of Supervisors for some County work. Tweed told him to add fifteen per cent. above the legal amounts of the bill, and give that to him. That was all of that conversation. At another interview, when Garvey says he handed Tweed his fifteen per cent., the money fell on the floor. Tweed thereupon told him he was too careless, and that he should thereafter make his arrangements with Woodward. Upon this the plaintiffs' counsel undertake to make Tweed responsible for Woodward's declarations, just because Tweed told him to make his arrangements through Woodward. Now, take Ingersoll's testimony. Ingersoll says he besought Tweed for work. He was the tempter—not the tempted. Tweed also tells him to see Woodward. He afterward told Tweed he had had to pay Woodward thirty-five per cent., of which twenty-five was for Tweed and ten for Connolly. Tweed told him it was all right. The speaker said he would dismiss Ingersoll and Garvey with a word. Both were as infamous wretches as walk the earth. The men had come to Tweed in his day of power and begged for jobs. They were the dirty tools who did the work, and who came forward as informers after he had fallen from power. They had property, which was not taken from them, and lived in houses such as some of the jury did not. The jury, he believed, would give no credence to their statements unless they were corroborated by other testimony, because they could not be willing to adjudge one dollar on the faith of Ingersoll and Garvey. They all saw Ingersoll—saw him brazenly and coolly telling on the stand of how he forged the name of his father's firm. They could judge him. He wished to call attention to another thing, and that was the amount of money that was traced to Tweed. How much it was he would not pretend to say, but the evidence on that point was not satisfactory to him in all respects. He said it was a mass of figures, and in the absence of many of the checks was wholly unreliable. The coincidences which occurred in the depositing and drawing of the various checks by the various parties, he argued, proved nothing. And even if Tweed had received twenty-five per cent., it proved nothing. Bills which had been sworn to as honest had had a percentage allowed to them. It was the general practice of contractors in the City, and although it was a vicious practice, it proved nothing in the case. He said that he did not believe the jury would find a verdict against Tweed on the bills of the Printing Company and others of their class, because there had been no proof offered to show that one cent in those bills was dishonest. As regards the bill of J. W. Smith for $18,000, he said the plaintiffs could not trace a single dollar to Tweed, and if a verdict was found against him for that bill the jury must take the responsibility. The other side asked a verdict because the checks of two persons were near the same amount, and were drawn and deposited on the same or nearly the same day. The jury was not to believe the testimony of Ingersoll, because the speaker had caught him in a false statement in his testimony, for Ingersoll said he paid $10,000 for a certain amount of coal and wood; and Halsey, the man from whom it was bought, said he received $20,000 from Ingersoll.

In closing, Mr. Field said he presented the case thus briefly because the evidence, he thought, had sunk deep into the minds of the jury. He believed the observations he had made would be attended to by the jury, and he would end as he had begun by appealing to their intelligence and love of justice. "I appeal to that regard for fair play," said he, "which every American boy is taught to love from his boyhood, and which he drinks in, as it were, with his mother's milk; to that sentiment of honor which disdains the use of State prosecutions for personal and political purposes, and to that detestation of oppression which will resist always the use of the forms of law to oppress."

James C. Carter, of counsel for the prosecution, then began his argument by stating that he did not know until the day before that he was to make the argument. He had supposed that Mr. Peckham would sum up, and he had, therefore, had only little time to prepare himself for the task. He then continued:

Mr. Field has said that Mr. Tweed has been attacked because he has undertaken to defend himself, and he has been attacked because he has assumed to employ those who are defending him. No counsel, no one connected with the prosecution of this cause, has at any time, by speech or by writing, by evidence, by proof, by anything said or unsaid in a court of justice, ever denied the right of Mr. Tweed or any other man to defend himself in a suit brought against him. Nor have we at any time or upon any occasion denied the right of a man to employ counsel to defend him. Nor have we ever denied or been inclined to deny or dispute the fitness of the selection made. None of those things have been questioned by us, nor are they questionable. It is the legal right of every man pursued by civil or criminal process to defend himself against it. The law permits it, and it does not allow the right to be disputed. I join in the wish that the day may be far distant when a man shall be obstructed in any degree in any court of justice in the exercise of his legal right to defend himself. But, gentlemen, when I say that it is a legal right, it is like a great many other legal rights which a man is at liberty to exercise; but as to the mode and the manner in which he chooses to exercise it, that is a subject, like every other part of a man's conduct, especially public conduct, which is open to public criticism, public observation, and to public judgment. Lawyers are bound, in honor bound, to interpose a defense in behalf of persons who are accused. That is a general principle. It does not follow, however, that they are bound to interpose every defense; it does not follow that they are bound to obstruct the course of justice by every device of technicality for the purpose of obstructing the progress of justice and leading to an erroneous result. That does not follow. The right of defense is a legal one. As to the mode in which that defense shall be conducted, that is a matter which is open to public judgment, and to the criticism of a tribunal if necessary, and therefore, gentlemen, if there has been anything said in the newspapers in reference to the manner in which Mr. Tweed has been defended, that is a subject, I take leave to say, that the newspapers have a right to discuss, and which all citizens interested in it have a right to discuss, and upon which they have a right to form an opinion; just as much right to do this as the defendant or counsel have to defend himself or interpose a defense for him; and let me say one thing further, that it is exceedingly important to the administration of justice; it is exceedingly important to the purity of the administration of the law; it is exceedingly important to the great purpose of freeing the law from many of its defects, many of its infirmities, and many of the technicalities which impede its administration; it is, I say, exceedingly important that the full and complete right of criticism over the conduct of counsel, over the conduct of jurors, over the conduct of courts, should be fully and freely exercised. In this way the science of justice would be enlarged and its foundations strengthened. If it were true that the people of any community had found that great irregularities had taken place, that millions of dollars had been pilfered from the public treasury, that crimes unnumbered had been committed by the very officers who were appointed to carry out the law; if the people say to them, especially if it was all admitted and confessed by those against whom the charges were brought, confessed by flight, by every circumstance by which guilty criminals confess their crimes—when the community see the facts and say that some of these men held judicial position, that the wrong man is sued—when these things are asserted and apparently received and countenance given to them in courts of justice, and especially if it is seen that such things are allowed to obstruct justice—men are disposed to say, and say with justice, if this be law, we will have none of it. We have no use of it in public, men will say, "give us the rough judgment of the barbarian in preference to this." It is of the highest importance, while the fullest opportunity is given to criminals to defend themselves, and for counsel to defend themselves, within the bounds of professional honor and rectitude, that the fullest freedom of criticism should be given to the people themselves, to the public press, and to all those agencies by which public opinion is influenced. We may assert generally that those who have any part in the administration of justice, counsel, officers, Judges, jurors, are all subject to these criticisms, and by it we must stand or fall.

Referring to the envious feeling which had been attributed to the prosecution regarding Mr. Field, Mr. Carter said: "I am not disposed, upon this occasion, to detract in the slightest degree from any credit which the most cordial and warmest of his friends may be disposed to attribute to him. I could, indeed, wish that his name, so far as it is in the mouth of the people, were in connection only with those great civil reforms of which he has spoken. He says it is uttered to-day at the antipodes. I hope it is, and I hope it is uttered there with credit. But I for one should feel better satisfied that, if it is spoken about in England, in France, in Australia, and wherever civilization has gone, or wherever civilization is going, it should rather be in connection with the civil reforms to which he has alluded than in connection with the great frauds which have disgraced the civilization of our time, and in connection with the person mainly and chiefly responsible for them.

Mr. Field—The Secretary of War has confessed his crime, and should he not have counsel?

Mr. Carter—The counsel has asked a question which I have already answered. What is the object of putting it again? Most certainly the Secretary of War has the right to employ counsel.

Mr. Carter then took up the charges which have been made regarding the motives of the prosecution. He said that in order to get into and break up a conspiracy you had to press one of the conspirators, so that by means of his confessions all the conspirators might be punished. It was not intended that Ingersoll or any other party should escape. At the time the frauds were discovered Richard O'Gorman was Corporation Counsel. He had received his office and emoluments from the so-called "New-York Ring," and of course it was not in human nature to expect a man to prosecute his friends. Nothing was done in June, 1871, nor in July, and nearly all of August had passed with the same result. The people then rose up and asserted their rights. A vigorous prosecution was then begun against the Ring, and its members fled. They said, "For God's sake, save me from the clutches of Charles O'Conor and Wheeler H. Peckham," for they hurt when they strike. They did not flee while they were under the velvet-covered fingers of Richard O'Gorman.

Mr. Carter then took up the testimony of Messrs. Garvey and Ingersoll. He said that Garvey found that the only way he could secure the payment of his bills against the County and City was by the payment of a percentage to officials. To this he was forced, and to this he consented. Ingersoll, however, volunteered to pay this percentage. Both were guilty, and both had suffered fearfully for their crimes. The Board of Audit next received the speaker's attention. He said that at the only meeting they ever had they appointed Watson as County Auditor. He passed all the bills, and after having the name of Mr. Tweed affixed to them they were paid without further scrutiny. Witnesses might have been called to establish the fact that there was more than one meeting of this board held, and it was the place of the defendant to call meetings. The defendant, however, had not found it convenient to call them. Mr. Carter argued that in regard to the warrants which Mr. Field said had not been proved as fraudulent, there were many things to prove that they were fraudulent. They passed through the same hands and they bore the same stamp of fraud as the others did. He said, in conclusion, that if there were any benefits derived from any of the warrants or work, of course the prosecution were willing, if the jury so agreed, that a reduction should be made. For such benefits, and assuming that some of the warrants were not fraudulent, the prosecution were willing that a reduction of $1,175,538 23 should be made. This taken from the original claim, $6,198,957 85, left the damages at $5,023,419 62. The prosecution would only claim interest from the date of the last payment, Sept. 1, 1870, until the present day, amounting to $1,934,016 54, making the total damage $6,957,436 16, for which settlement or a larger sum Mr. Carter hoped the jury would render a verdict.

The court here adjourned, and in discharging the jury for the day, Judge Westbrook cautioned them against outside influences, and especially to avoid all discussion on the subject. The charge to the jury will be delivered at 10:30 this morning.

SENATOR BROWNLOW'S DAUGHTER.

Senator Brownlow's daughter Fannie was married in Knoxville, Tenn., on the evening of the 29th ult. The *Chronicle's* report of the wedding says: "St. John's Church was filled to its utmost capacity last night with the *élite* of the city to witness the nuptials of Capt. George G. Latta, of Hot Springs, Ark., and Miss Fannie Brownlow, of this city. The 'twain were made one' by the beautiful and impressive ceremony of the Episcopal Church, Rev. Dr. Duncan officiating. The bride was arrayed in a dress of white brocaded satin, garnished with lace and lily-of-the-valley fringe, a bridal veil caught at the left side of the head with a delicate spray of lilies-of-the-valley completed a combination well fitted to enhance the charms nature has unsparingly bestowed. The groom was attired in the conventional suit of black. The attendants were Mr. Samuel McKinney and Miss Annie Brownlow, Mr. W. M. Baxter, of Chattanooga, and Miss Latta, sister of the groom. The dresses of the bridesmaids bore no mark of dissimilarity, and were a subtle mixture of white tarletan and satin. The presents received were numerous and elegant. Mr. and Mrs. Latta will leave to-morrow for their future home in Little Rock, Ark., and will carry with them the good wishes of a host of friends in this community."

EFFECTIVE SERMONS.

President Hopkins, of Williams College, lately gave this temperance reminiscence: "I remember well the first movement in Williamstown and in the college on the subject. It was, I think, as early as 1832 or 1833. There were two hotels in the place, both selling liquor as a matter of course, and three or four stores that retailed three or four hogsheads each annually. No one seemed to suppose the traffic wrong. But one Sunday, Dr. Hewitt, then of Bridgeport, preached two tremendous sermons on the subject, and now note the effect of a trained conscience, when it is enlightened. The next day both hotels and every store in town stopped selling. I have never known such an effect produced by any discourse, or any two discourses, before or since. A public sentiment was created that has never died out. For a long time the traffic was wholly suppressed, and has never been resumed in the stores since."

CONCERNING MR. MARSH.

The Dayton (Ohio) *Journal* says: "We have known Caleb P. Marsh, the witness against Secretary Belknap, almost from his boyhood. He began life as a clerk in the hardware house of Tyler, Davidson & Co., Main street, Cincinnati, and his business qualifications finally won for him promotion to a partnership interest in that large establishment. In 1861-3 he was associated with Mr. L. C. Hopkins in heavy contracts with the Government for furnishing uniforms for troops, and made a large amount of money. Subsequently he went to New-York and met with reverses on Wall street, but recovered somewhat and spent some time in Europe. His reputation was always good."

CREDIT AND CASH.

A grocer in the town of Santa Clara, Cal., has adopted an original method of business. Each side of the store is fitted up for business on its own account. In the general arrangement each side is a duplicate of the other, the difference being that one side is cash and the other credit. When a customer comes in, the first question asked is, "Do you wish to buy for cash or on account?" If it is a cash customer the goods and prices on the cash side are shown, but if it is one who wants credit, he is shown the other side, and made to realize the value of ready money.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT OPINIONS.

DECISIONS OF THE GENERAL TERM IN VARIOUS NOTEWORTHY CASES.

Harriet G. Glover vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York, appellants.—The appeal here was taken from a judgment entered on the report of a Referee. The appellants were sued upon the statutory liability making them responsible for the application of all money received by the Public Administrator. The respondent is the sister and sole next of kin of the decedent, Nathan Appleton Lee, and she, as appears by the case, is undoubtedly the sole distributee under the statutes, of the personal estate of the decedent. The Referee found that by means of a grossly fraudulent conspiracy between the Public Administrator and one Bentley, notes which were forgeries were presented and passed through the form of a reference, judgment, and decree of the Surrogate for their payment by the connivance and fraud of the Public Administrator Bradford, who divided the money with the claimant, by means of which the respondent was defrauded of $14,576 80. A suit against Bradford and Bentley resulted in the setting aside of the latter's judgments against the former. One ground on which the appellants sought to avoid liability was that the City is not responsible under the statute for the willful and criminal conduct of the Public Administrator in conspiring and criminally obtaining possession, through the forms of law, of moneys belonging to the estate, and dividing the same with his fellow-conspirator, such acts being in excess of any power or authority conferred upon him. The General Term holds otherwise upon this point, maintaining that the City's liability is absolute. Letters of the decedent not in the case were offered in evidence to show that the signatures to the notes presented by Bentley were forgeries. The admission of these is considered an error. This, together with evidence tending to show negligence, are deemed sufficient to call for a reversal and a new trial, which are ordered.

William H. Paine, respondent, vs. The Rector, &c., of Trinity Church, appellant.—This case came up on appeal from an order continuing an injunction. Certain premises were leased from the appellant to the respondent on April 25, 1872, for twenty-one years from May 1, 1872. The right of re-entry for nonpayment of rent was reserved to the lessors at the expiration of ten days from the time an installment of rent became due. The lessee erected buildings on the property in accordance with a covenant in the lease, by virtue of which he was to receive payment for such buildings at the time of the expiration of the lease. Six months rent of the premises became due in May, 1875, and ten days thereafter an attempt was made by the lessors to re-enter by means of summary proceedings before a Magistrate. The General Term overrules the order which continued the injunction against such proceedings, and permits them to be continued.

The People, &c., vs. The New-York and Staten Island Ferry Company.—This case came up on appeal from Judge Westbrook's decision, giving judgment for the plaintiffs, and ordering an abatement or removal of the defendants' pier at Staten Island. The General Term upholds the opinion of the court below, and decides that the erection of the pier was an intrusion upon the harbor of New-York. The act of 1860, it is also held, does not in any substantial matter, alter the act of 1857 in regard to the pier and bulkhead lines of the harbor. Besides this the power given to the Pilot Commissioners to protect the harbor is not in substitution of the Attorney General's powers in the matter, but is cumulative.

King et al. vs. Sarria et al.—This is an appeal from a judgment rendered on the report of a Referee in the court below, in which Sarria was held, a special partner in a Cuban firm and made liable for $99,000 due from it to the plaintiffs. The partnership having been contracted and followed in Cuba, the laws of this latter country as to the liability of partners is held to govern in the case. The judgment is affirmed.

THE ALLEGED VENEZUELAN FRAUDS.

Carl W. Lindherd and Alexander B. Normand, arrested on Monday by Capt. Williams, of the Fourth Precinct, on board the steam-ship Carondelet, from Caracas, charged with obtaining $15,000 worth of jewelry under false pretenses, were taken before United States Commissioner Osborn yesterday. The Venezuelan Consul, Jacinto Gutierrez Coll, was present, but declined to make any complaint, stating that he had no information regarding the matter, beyond that conveyed in the dispatch to Capt. Williams. This being the only evidence against the accused they were discharged by Commissioner Osborn, so far as the jurisdiction of the United States Government was concerned, as it could take no cognizance of the case in its present form.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Presiding Judge Davis, Judges Brady and Daniels.

Bright vs. The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company.—Order reversed; order to be entered allowing plaintiff to discontinue on payment of taxable costs of defense, $10 costs of opposing motion, without costs of appeal to either party. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Sanford et al., Executors, &c. vs. Cottrell et al.; Crommelin vs. Sanford et al.—Decree reversed, rehearing ordered as to the debts claimed to have been owing by testatrix, and since paid by the Executors, the $50 charged for the services of Crommelin in superintending repairs, &c., at corner of Cedar and Greenwich streets, and the rents paid by the Executors for the dwelling-house rented to the testatrix; in respect to other items decree affirmed, with costs to the parties out of the funds. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Heath et al. vs. Mahoney.—Motion granted, and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

McCullough vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion for new trial denied; judgment ordered for plaintiff on the verdict. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Rostern vs. Dodd.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event. Opinion by Presiding Justice Davis.

Leverich vs. The Mayor, &c.—New trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judges Daniels and Brady Presiding, Judge Davis dissenting.

Hanover National Bank vs. Lenesworth.—Order affirmed. Opinions by Presiding Judge Davis and Judge Daniels.

People ex rel. Kurzman vs. Green et al.—Order reversed and writ of mandamus granted. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Hilborns as Assignee vs. Kohls et al.—Order modified so as to allow the plaintiff to discontinue without costs, unless defendant will stipulate within twenty days after notice of this decision that the plaintiff may read upon the trial all the evidence taken in the different proceedings in the United States Court. In that case motion for leave to discontinue denied. Opinion by Judges Brady and Daniels.

Riggs vs. Pursell et al.—Orders affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Davis.

The Newburg Cement and Plaster Company vs. Frith et al.—Order modified so as to allow defendant to except to the sureties within three days after entry of order, and affirmed as modified without costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

The Tribune Association vs. The Sun Printing Association.—Order affirmed. Opinion by Judges Brady and Daniels.

Catlin et al. vs. The Adirondack Company.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Paine vs. The Rector, &c., Trinity Church.—Order reversed with $10 costs, besides disbursements, and injunction dissolved with $10 costs of motion below. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Bevan et al. vs. Cooper et al.—Decree affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Freeman vs. The Panama Railroad Company.—Order reversed; injunction dissolved, with $10 costs of opposing motion. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Archer vs. O'Brien.—Judgment reversed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Nelson vs. The Long Island Railroad Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinions by Judge Brady and Presiding Judge Davis.

Dilleber vs. The Home Life Insurance Company.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Platt vs. Platt.—Order affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

O'Brien vs. O'Connell, impleaded.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements. Motion denied with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Smith et al.—Proceedings dismissed without costs. Opinion by Judge Brady, Presiding Judge Davis taking no part.

Young vs. Langheinn, as Administrator, &c.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

The Manhattan Life Insurance Company vs. Dale.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Coe vs. Hobby.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

King et al. vs. Sarria.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Coe vs. Hobby.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Lucy et al. vs. Dunham.—Decree affirmed, with costs to the several parties to be paid by the Executrix and Executor out of the estate. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Mach vs. The Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad Company.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Bradhurst vs. Cathwood, impleaded, &c.—Three cases—Order reversed, so far as it strikes out the denials contained in the answer, and the allegations relating to the counter claim; and affirmed as to the residue of the answer, with the usual costs and disbursements to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

The People, &c., vs. New-York and Staten Island Ferry Company.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Miller vs. Hooper.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Cahill vs. the Mayor, &c.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

In the matter of Swan on certiorari.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Miller vs. Miller et al.—Order affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Smith et al.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered, costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Brady. Presiding Judge Davis taking no part.

People ex rel. Devlin vs. Court of Oyer and Terminer.—Four cases—Writ dismissed with costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

People ex rel. Sands vs. Court of Oyer and Terminer.—Two cases—Certiorari dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Brennan, plaintiff in error, vs. The People, &c.

Defendant in error.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Porter vs. Warring.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Whitney et al. vs. Townsend.—Order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Fuller vs. Hunt.—Motion for new trial granted; costs to abide event. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Wood et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Mitchell vs. Burns.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Wood vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Webster et al. vs. Rackett, &c.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

De Witt Hook et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Hewlett vs. Wood et al.—Order reversed; order to be entered directing depositions to be taken from the files and returned to Justice Pratt to proceed with cross-examination of witness according to the understanding existing when the parties were before him on May 15, 1875; costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

The People ex rel. Carleton vs. The Board of Assessors, &c.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Liddell vs. Paton et al.—Order reversed, with $10 costs, and order entered vacating order of arrest. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Whitehead vs. Kennedy.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce the amount reported due to $6,000 and interest from date of report; in that event, judgment affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Robinson vs. Brisbane.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Prince vs. Conner.—Judgment affirmed; motion for new trial denied, with costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Winterton vs. Winterton.—Motion for new trial denied; judgment for plaintiff on the verdict of the jury. Opinion by Judge Daniels. Case heard by Judges Brady, Daniels, and Barrett.

Loaners' Bank of New-York vs. Figuey et al.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

The People ex rel. William Floyd et al. vs. Conklin.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Duncan vs. De Witt.—Order for allowance reversed and application denied without costs; as to dismissal of complaint, direction affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Wallace & Sons vs. Castle et al.—Order vacating attachment set aside, with $10 costs, and the motion to vacate denied. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Greenwich Bank of New-York vs. De Groot.—Judgment aginst the indorser reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event; in all other respects judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Fowler vs. De Witt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs besides disbursements. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Glover vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

In the Matter of the Will of Foster, the Petition of Whittlsey.—Order affirmed. Opinions by Presiding Justice Davis and Judge Brady, Judge Brady dissenting.

Robinson vs. Chittenden et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Southwick vs. The First National Bank of Memphis.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Presiding Justice Davis.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Evans vs. Grinler, impleaded, &c.—Motion granted with $10 costs to plaintiff to abide event.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Anderson vs. Jacobs.—The last undertaking seems to me to have been joint and several. Assuming it to have been so, there seems to be no reason for refusing to grant the motion made by the appellant. The case of Wood vs. Fisk was decided by me at the Circuit, but I see nothing in that case which conflicts with the view which I have taken of this case.

Eldridge vs. Maclay et al.—Having read the points submitted by the plaintiff's counsel, I see no reason for changing the decision heretofore announced.

Morton vs. Matthews.—The judgment proposed does not seem to contain any provision for an allowance to the plaintiff. Counsel will hand in a memorandum of their claim as to an allowance.

Heelbund vs. Racey.—In this case I will appoint Mr. Edgertine as Receiver upon a new order being presented.

By Judge Donohue.

Granted.—Pettiben vs. Pettiben; The United States Trust vs. Perry; Bunyson vs. Johnson; Luckhardt vs. Oster; Shrady vs. Loader; Raymond vs. Bond; Spratt vs. Crawford et al.; Hollister vs. Hollister; Kelly vs. Scripture; The Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Lennox; Robinson vs. Robinson; Hatch vs. Mills; Myers vs. Eagan; in the matter of the application of Clements; The Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Wask; Betts vs. Petz; Livingston vs. Latham; Kukuck vs. Jones; Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Wilcoxson; Meyer vs. Perry; Hoe vs. Cooke; Bassford vs. Houghtaling; Muir vs. McLanglan; Phœnix National Bank vs. Cassin; Milliken vs. Patterson; Andrews vs. Briggs; Springer vs. Meyer; Cavanagh vs. Dinsmore; Horn vs. Horn; Pier vs. Geam; Security Savings Bank vs. Smith; Bradhurst vs. Bell; Horton vs. Nouse; Sloan, &c., vs. Phillips; Cushier vs. Kohlhoff; Kukuck vs. Jones; Connor vs. Farley, et al.; Mills vs. Lupton; Gale vs. Farley; McKenna vs. Scripture; Curron vs. Perry; Malloy vs. McCool; Trumbie vs. Krause; Milbank vs. McGinnis; Christman vs. Christman; Mahan vs. Jones; Kukuck vs. Jones; New-York State Loan and Trust Company vs. Le Baron; Moore vs. Gallagher; Dooley vs. Halpine; Ames Plow Company vs. Snelling; Lowerre et al. vs. Willis; Arnold vs. Oliver; In the Matter of Griesbach; In the Matter of The Reformed Low Dutch Church, Harlem; Ham vs. Ham et al.; Livingston vs. Latham et al.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company vs. Campbell.—Motion granted.

Nollbeck vs. Nollbeck.—Guardian cannot consent.

Smith vs. Corsen.—Proof of service of notice of motion wanted.

Connolly vs. Connolly.—To be handed up when defendant hands up opposing affidavits.

Klein et al. vs. Kennedy.—Granted. Receiver appointed.

The Union Trust Company vs. The Pennsylvania and Sodus Bay Railroad.—Consent of Vice President not sufficient to bind his company.

Denied.—Scully vs. Healy; West vs. Nickerson et al.; Corbett vs. White.

Andrews vs. The New-York Match Company.—See memorandum.

Clark vs. Crane.—Granted. Receiver appointed.

Motions Denied.—Champion Electric Burglar Alarm and Annunciator Company vs. Dr. Gram; Klein vs. Kennedy; Simon vs. Jacobs.

Security Bank vs. Fuller.—Motion granted. Judgment to stand costs to plaintiff to abide event. Defendant to pay $10 cost of motion.

Orders Granted.—Jordan vs. Mead; in the matter of Jackson; North River Savings Bank vs. Seybold.

Worthington vs. Weir.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

Acker vs. Marshall.—Denied with costs.

In the Matter of Vanderveer.—No authority.

Cohn vs. Moore.—Motion denied. See memorandum.

Jenkins vs. Johnson.—Motion denied without cost.

In the Matter of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Greenwich street.—Must act by officers and under seal.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Thornton vs. St. Paul, &c., Railroad.—Motion granted with costs to abide event. See memorandum.

Bennet vs. Kessler.—Motion granted upon the payment of $10 costs of motion, defendant to stipulate to try the case March 9, 1876.

Tyson vs. Lovejoy.—Demurrer overruled with costs.

Redding vs. Redding.—Judgment ordered.

Woodruff vs. Engelhardt.—Motion for injunction granted.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3—Leperle vs. Crospesy.	177—Gillham vs. Boyd.
16—Munson vs. Thorawal	179—Bruckner vs. Killian.
81—Peters vs. Little.	197—Timpson vs. Andrews.
83—Matter of Gassam.	218—McLeon vs. Howe.
96—Smith, &c., vs. Armstrong.	267—Matter of Rhinelander.
97—Caveney vs. Armstrong.	271—Thomas vs. Joyce.
102—Cameron vs. Mittnacht.	277—Hart vs. Pettit.
119—Von Hern vs. Elkins, &c.	279—Kormann vs. Falk, &c.
143—Gulliver vs. Junes.	280—Same.
147—Matter of Rielly.	285—Levy vs. Curtis, &c.
153—Goodridge vs. Lane.	293—Phillips vs. Leavy.
156—Fitzgibbons vs. The Sixth Av. R. R. Co.	294—Matter of Hurd, Receiver.
159—Becker vs. Lawrence.	296—Same vs. Same.
161—Kelsay vs. Hegeman.	297—Mayer vs. Engel, &c.
166—Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Co. vs. Packer, &c.	315—McLean vs. House.
168—Matter of Withaus.	320—Baker vs. Mechanics' & Traders' Ins. Co.
170—Getty, &c., vs. Devlin.	322—Zeis vs. Gorman Press Society.
173—Bright vs. Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Co.	323—Matter of Bartow.
	324—Brandeis, &c., vs. Dunscombe.
	326—Clayton vs. Oakes.
	328—Chadwell vs. Nichols.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
67—Ireland vs. Core et al.	103—Robinson vs. The City of Brooklyn.
75—The People ex rel. vs. Mordant.	105—Holten vs. Holten et al
76—Parker vs. Gane et al.	106—Hollister vs. Opdyke.
77—The Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul vs. Kelly et al	108—Knapp vs. Anderson et al.
90—Sullivan vs. Conception Herrera et al.	109—Atkinson et al., impleaded, vs. Getty.
92—Hadnett vs. Mary Ann Cooley et al.	110—Knapp, Receiver, vs. Bonesteel.
93½—Kelly vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.	111—Hubbard et al. vs. O'Brien, &c.
95—Peters et al., Ex'rs, vs. The Mayor, &c.	115—Marshall vs. Fowler.
96—Anway, Ex'r, &c., vs. David.	116—Picquard vs. Poissonier.
97—Stewart vs. Aldrich.	118—Pomeroy vs. Tanner.
101—People, &c., vs. Friedburgh.	119—Smith et al. vs. Potter et al.
102—People, &c., vs. Keegan.	120—Unger et al. vs. Jacobs.
	120½—Duffield vs. Horten et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Barrett, J.

Case on—No. 1189, O'Brien vs. Browning. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.

January term continued. Held in Common Pleas, Part II., room.

Case on—No. 2064, The People State of New-York vs. Tweed et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1028—Baldwin vs. Briggs.	1318—Hoag vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.
452½—Clark vs. Cockerill.	1268—Spofford vs. McPhail.
1042—Wheeler vs. Doody et al.	844—Wilkinson et al. vs. Orvis et al.
2531—Crotty vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.	1200—Demarest vs. Paillard et al.
2532—The Suburban Gas Co. vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.	1350—Partridge vs. Thayer.
1218—Kelly vs. Van Triet et al.	1358—Scott, Administrator, &c., vs. N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R. Co.
1056—Lawton vs. Meyer.	1362—Beebe et al. vs. Knight.
1230—The Gold and Stock Telegraph Co. vs. Poppenhausen.	1364—The Mayor, &c., of New-York vs. The Tradesman's Nat. B.
1548—The New-York and Baltimore Trans. Co. vs. Borger et al.	1028—Sullivan vs. Watson et al.
2262—Watrous et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.	1354—Vroom et al. vs. Nachtman et al.
1824—Hollacher versus O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.	1830—Ford vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.
736—Sloats vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.	2698—Malcolm vs. Evans, Administratrix, &c.
	483—Schiff et al. vs. The N. Y., C. & H. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
977—Whiteman vs. Leslie et al.	1365—Kinney, Ex'r, &c., vs. The L. I. R. R. Co.
2206—Baldwin vs. The Mayor of N. Y.	933—Pickering vs. Randolph et al.
2507—Lowden vs. The B'd of Police of N. Y.	2539—Hartman vs. The N. Y. Sanitary and C. C. Manufac'g Co.
1421—Morris, Adm'x, vs. Gilleh et al.	1916—Heineman et al. vs. Heard.
53—Risley vs. The Phœnix Bank of N. Y.	633—Rothschild vs. The 42d and Grand St. R. R. Co.
1250—Blydenburgh vs. The Mayor of N. Y.	1733—Noonan vs. the Mayor or City of N. Y.
673—Pratt, Ass'e, vs. Van Name et al.	1127—The Manhattan Life Ins. Co. vs. Devlin.
1105—Dejonge, Ass'e, vs. Conner, Sheriff.	111—Heyman et al. vs. The American Pat't Sponge Co.
1803—Dodge vs. The Mayor of N. Y.	1783½—Pawson vs. Francis Ex'x.
65½—Morey et al. vs. Lilienthal.	1155—Shulthers et al. vs. Meinhard et al.
1139—Crowley vs. The D. D., E. B'way and B. R. R. Co.	171½—Morris vs. Kelly, &c.
19—Augustus Rice vs. Livermore et al.	175½—Same vs. Same.
1237—Kleinknecht vs. Connor, Sheriff.	863—Pavenstedt et al. vs. Gillespie et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos. Demurrers.	Nos.
5—Byrnes vs. the Mayor, &c., of N. Y.	71—Lawton Gran. Moving Co. vs. Ocean Steamer Coaling Co.
6—Levy vs. The Mayor, &c., of N. Y.	86—Mason vs. Carr et al.
7—Pentlarge vs. Riesthal et al.	93—Tredwell vs. Pomeroy et al.
59—Steine vs. Goepp, &c.	207—Sawyer et al. vs. Butterfield, &c.
136—Goepp et al. vs. Sterne et al.	242—Brown, &c., vs. Morris et al.
106—Neilson vs. Tracey, &c.	256—Brosang vs. Marshall.
214—Joly, &c., vs. Lacombe	68—Binsse et al. vs. McCallum et al.
107—Real Estate Trust Co. vs. Radder, et al.	239—Cen. R. R. Co. of N. Y. vs. Matthews, et al.
199—Lesserman vs. Bernheimer et al.	76—Not vs. Carroll.
139—Brown vs. Goodwin.	81—Middleton vs. Gardiner.
47—McBride vs. McBride.	154—Britton vs. Dayton.
250—Haberman vs. Witters	34—Weir vs. Vail.
202—Harlow, &c., vs. The Bleecker St. R. R. Co.	251—The Tribune Ass'n vs. The Sun Prin'g As'n
66—Continental Nat. Bank vs. Black et al.	200—Birdsall vs. Rapp et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Monell, C. J., and Sedgwick, J.

Nos.	Nos.
8—Gibbs et al vs. Huyler.	35—Carnes vs. Platt.
10—Lawrence vs. Cabot et al.	36—Stanford Pavement Co. vs. Monheimer.
20—Crosby vs. Watts.	37—Roche vs. Doshor.
23—Bowne vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	38—O'Sullivan vs. Roberts.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.

No. 6—(Demurrer)—Loeb et al. vs. Schiffen el al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sanford, J.

Case on. No. 1217—Funke et al. vs. New-York Mutual Insurance Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1972—Cochran vs. Gettwald.	716—Madan vs. Shenvard, Jr.
882—Weston vs. The Elevated R. R. Co.	608—Kelly et al. vs. Garrison et al.
782—Brown vs. Fisk, Jr., et al.	454—McCarthy vs. McQuade et al.
932—Hendricks vs. The Sixth Av. R. R. Co.	856—Kerrigan vs. The Broad'y & Seventh Av. R. R. Co.
702—Godfrey vs. Thompson et al.	618—Edwards vs. McCall.
754—Smith vs. Macdonald.	920—Kinsley et al. vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.
960—Highlands Chemical & Mining Co. vs. Matthews.	536—Stafford, Adm'x, vs. The N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
950—McDonald vs. The U. S. Security Co.	

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J.; Joseph F. Daly and Van Hoesen, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
55—Harris vs. Magnun.	134—Castro vs. Lemon et al.
60—Conway vs. The Mayor, &c.	135—Jacobson vs. The Hildise Bund.
61—Conroy vs. the Mayor, &c.	140—Hyman vs. Mayer.
63—Kennedy vs. The Mayor, &c.	142—Gaillard vs. Charlier.
80—Elberfield vs. Dilger.	141—Jules De La Grandier vs. Gongleman.
92—Sheppard vs. Webb et al.	145—Schumacher vs. ——.
98—Hahn vs. Yaptoc.	147—Raven vs. Brittan.
27 (a)—Rubenstein vs. Levinskey.	148—Tipton vs. Kerner.
35—Jarvis et al. vs. Marshall.	149—O'Connor vs. Kerner.
73—Hershfield vs. Werner.	150—Raccles vs. Kerner.
129—Geiger vs. Braun.	151—Sullivan vs. Kerner.
	152—Hunt vs. Kerner.
	153—Reagan vs. Kerner.
	154—Same vs. Same.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1263—Koehler vs. Rosenburg.	1097—Neftel versus Lightstone.
969—Strauss vs. North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co.	1779—Harris vs. Somborn.
177—Fisk vs. Standert.	51—Ely vs. Stilwell.
696—Latasa et al. vs. Gt. Western Ins. Co.	1686—Gaines, Ex'r, versus Bradley.
1554—Luyster vs. Sheppard.	1687—Same vs. Same.
1778—Mordecai vs. Wetmore.	1792—Nicholson vs. Webb.
670½—Condit vs. Warren.	1439—Mercer Pottery Co. vs. Rorke.
986—Mellen vs. Tuska.	1261—Durfee vs. Toledo, Wab. & W. R. R. Co.
1556—Roger vs. Adams.	377½—Agate vs. Lowenstein.
1038—Wyman vs. Brennan ——Johnson vs. Perine.	956½—Kreymberg versus O'Brien.
9338—Meyerhoff vs. Fiske.	254—Barsdorff vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1098—Allen vs. James.	955—Tibell vs. Hillier.
1111½—Starr et al. vs. Van Volkenburgh.	956—Same vs. Same.
1630½—Bernstein vs. Morris.	1618—O'Donnell vs. Hanning.
	1781—Mawger vs. Hunt.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until the first Monday in April.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned until the first Monday in April.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

No.	No.
14—Ramera vs. Warner et al.	37—James et al. vs. Burchell.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
6682—Cromwell et al. vs. Burr.	1935—Van Hofen vs. Tohrman et al.
3789—O'Gorman vs. Kiernan.	3936—Dugnan vs. McNamara.
3374—Remington S. M. Co. vs. Mullen et al.	6520—Rogers vs. Tilden et al.
5031—Lecomte vs. Pottier, impleaded.	2745—McCue vs. Gulager et al.
3866—Rauth vs. Glick.	2212—Guilderman vs. Bergman.
3905—Purdy et al. vs. Nichols.	1792—Rice vs. Schmidt, impleaded.
3930—Lockhart vs. Niles.	3837—Haas vs. Steinan et al
3934—Lyddy vs. Gibbons.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.	Nos.
5640—Kaufman vs. Looram.	6893—Miller vs. Bronleben.
3865—Levy vs. Frankland.	6352—McLean et al. vs. Gerding.
3189—Mierson vs. Rielly.	3440—Moore et al. vs. Osborn.
3140—Same vs. Same.	3810—Lyman et al. vs. Sullivan.
1592—Salomon vs. Lewenthal et al.	3861—Callaghan vs. Von Schoening.
1907—The Merc'ts Loan & Trust Co. vs. Bank of the Metropolis.	3901—Kellenbeck versus Stolpe.
2304—Ganley vs. Manahan.	6788—Colt vs. Merrell.
3530—Heisenbuttel versus Wagner.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.	Nos.
6597—Sherner et al. vs. Ludwig.	6803—Lawrence vs. Alexander.
6312—Gutte vs. Bossong et al.	6809—Chester vs. The Manhattan Tel. Co.
6529—Levy vs. Goodman.	6810—Birdsall vs. The Manhattan Tel. Co.
6666—Reichess vs. Weatherhead.	6811—Rosenthal vs. Canary.
6712—Harlem Bank vs. Hosaner, impl'd.	6823—Newburger vs Schroff et al.
6725—Draper vs. The Chase Manufacturing Co.	6824—Mahrt et al. vs. Schafer.
6726—Same vs. Same.	6836—Darley et al vs. Pettus.
6727—Same vs. Same.	5849—French vs. Seigbried.
6713—Hermance vs. McCribbis.	6625—Butler vs. Conklin.
6748—Barrett vs. Clark et al.	
6793—Semis vs. Vremister.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Catharine Meyer, arson.	Ellen Miller, grand larceny.
David Foley, robbery.	Dennis Sullivan, grand larceny.
Charles Valentine, burglary.	William Pickler, forgery.
John Lowery, Matthew Ryan, and Charles Meyer, robbery.	Henry Smart, false pretenses.
Simon Abrahams, grand larceny.	Isaac McBride, petit larceny.
Michael Crane, grand larceny.	James Robert, petit larceny.
Alphonse Adolph, grand larceny.	Henry McKeon, petit larceny.
Joseph P. Shannon, grand larceny.	James Robinson and Daniel O'Brien, petit larceny.
Gilbert Green, grand larceny.	George M. Notte, petit larceny.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 7.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 72	600 Pacific Mail...... 21
20,000 St.P.1st,C.&M. 98¾	1000 do...... 21⅛
50 Amer. Ex......s3. 63	700 do...... 21⅛
100 Erie Railway.... 18⅛	400 do...... 21½
200 do......s3. 18⅛	1000 do...... 21⅛
200 do......b60. 18¼	700 do...... 21⅛
100 do......b3. 18⅛	300 do...... 21¼
100 Western Union.. 69	300 do...... 31⅜
800 do...... 68⅞	200 do...... 21¼
500 do...... 68¾	300 do...... 21⅛
20 do...... 69⅛	1600 do...... 21
700 do...... 68⅞	100 do......c. 21
4100 do...... 69	500 do...... 21⅛
27 do...... 69¼	600 do...... 21¼
1000 do...... 68⅞	100 do...... 21⅜
200 do...... 68⅞	700 do...... 21¼
100 do...... 69⅛	500 do...... 21
100 do...... 69	100 do...... 21⅛
500 do......s3. 68⅞	1100 do...... 21¼
200 Mich. Cen......b3. 61½	10 Pacific R. of Mo.. 13¼
50 do...... 61½	200 Lake Shore...... 64⅜
200 do...... 61⅝	1500 do...... 64¼
300 do......s3. 61½	1000 do...... 64⅛
300 do...... 61⅞	1500 do......s3. 64
100 do......b3. 62	1000 do...... 64⅛
300 do...... 62	600 do...... 64¼
200 Union Pacific... 67	800 do...... 64⅜
100 North-west'n Pf.. 64¾	500 do...... 64½
100 St. Paul...... 43¼	400 do......s3. 64⅜
600 do...... 43⅜	700 do......s3. 64¼
100 St. Paul Pref... 80⅛	1200 do...... 64½
300 Ohio & Miss..... 21¼	1000 do...... 64⅝
100 Atl. & Pacific Pf. 4¾	1200 do...... 64¾
200 N. J. Southern... 1	100 do......s3. 64⅝
100 Toledo & Wabash 3⅞	200 North-western... 43⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 TO 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65......b. c. 118¼	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67...... 121⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N...... 119¼	10,000 do...... 121¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N...... 119¼	10,000 do......12. 121⅛
10,000 do......12. 119⅛	500 do...small. 120¾
20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67...... 121⅜	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R...... 118⅛
7,600 U. S. 5s, '81, R......b. c. 118¾	2,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C......12. 119

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Ill. Coup. 6s, 1877....b. c. 102¾	800 Pacific Mail..b. c. 21⅜
1,000 Tenn. 6s, old.. 43½	50 do...... 21⅛
5,000 do...... 43¼	300 do......s3. 21¼
5,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s. 41¼	1100 do...... 21⅜
15,000 do...... 41	21 do...... 21⅝
2,000 Bkln. 6s. P. L. 104½	950 do...... 21½
1,000 B., C. R. & M. 1st 50	400 do...... 21¼
1,000 L. & W. B. Cons. 97⅜	200 do...... 21½
5,000 do...... 97¼	700 do...... 21¼
2,000 A. D. Im. Co. 7s. 105⅛	600 do...... 21⅜
5,000 C., B. & Q. 8s.. 115	100 do......c. 21⅛
10,000 N. J. Cen. Conv. 108⅞	800 do...... 21⅜
2,000 C. & N. W. Cons. 103½	300 do...... 21⅜
1,000 N. W. C. C. G.. 92	300 do...... 21¼
2,000 M. & St. P. C. S. F. 89⅜	300 Adams Exp..b. c. 107
2,000 do...... 89½	100 American Exp.... 62½
5,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La C. Div. b. c. 102½	25 do......b. c. 62¼
	100 do...... 62
6,000 do......b. c. 102⅝	14 Wells-Fargo Exp. 87¾
5,000 M. & Es. Con. bs. 103	10 U. S. Express..... 73½
2,000 Erie 2d...... 102⅛	600 N. Y. C. & Hud. b. c. 115½
1,000 Erie 4th...... 103	20 do...... 115¾
11,000 H. & St. J. 8s. C. 77	122 do...... 116
1,000 I. B. & W. 1st.. 35½	22 do...... 115¾
7,000 Mich. So. S. F. 109½	200 Erie R'way..b. c. 18⅛
3,000 B. & N. Y. A. L. 1st...... 100½	100 Mich. Cen...b. c. 62⅜
	200 do...... 62¼
	500 do...... 62½
1,000 Long Dock bs. 105½	300 do...... 62⅝
2,000 North Mo. 1st. 91¾	150 do...... 62¼
9,000 Ohio & M. 2d.. 78½	500 do...... 62⅜
7,000 C. Pac. G. bs.. 108¾	200 do...... 62
5,000 C. P. 1st, S. J. Br. 98	300 do...... 62⅜
1,000 C. Pac. L. Gts. 99¾	10 do...... 62½
5,000 W. Pac. bds.. 101½	400 do......s3. 62½
5,000 W. U. T. C. 1900. 98½	800 Union Pac. b. c. b3. 67
1,000 U. Pac. 1st.... 105½	200 Cl. & P. Gd. b. c. s3. 95
2,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. bc. 103	800 Chi. & R. I. b. c. c. 110⅝
2,000 do...... 103⅛	100 do...... 110⅝
5,000 B. & E. n. bs. b. c. 107	2000 L. Sh. & M. So. b. c. 64¾
5,000 A. & Sus. 2d. b. c. 110	2300 do...... 64⅞
1,000 Rome, W. & O. Cons. 1st...... 95½	3900 do...... 65
	500 do......c. 65
5,000 P. R. of M. 2d. bc 76	2300 do......s3. 64⅞
2,000 T. & Wab. 1st. 92	800 do...... 64¾
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div... 73	400 do......s3. 64⅝
	200 do...... 64¾
1,000 do...... 75	300 do...... 64⅞
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d... 68	1200 do...... 65
10,000 T. & W. Con. Cv. 49	600 do......s3. 64⅞
5,000 Gt. West. 2d.. 68¼	600 do......s3. 64¾
5,000 H. & Gt. N. 1st. 68	500 do......s3. 64⅝
40 Cen. Nat. Bank.. 100	400 C. & N. W...b. c. 43⅜
200 Fourth Nat. Bk.. 86	300 do...... 43¼
10 Park Bank...... 125	10 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 64½
28 Del. & H. Canal.. 120	100 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 43⅝
20 do......b. c. 120	300 do......b3. 43⅜
300 Cons. Coal... b. c. 45	100 do...... 43⅜
100 Mar. & p......b. c. 7¼	100 do...... 43⅛
700 W. U. Tel.... b. c. 68⅞	600 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. 80¼
1200 do...... 69	700 do...... 80⅜
900 do...... 69⅛	200 do......c. 80⅜
1500 do...... 69¼	200 do...... 80½
300 do......s3. 69⅛	100 do......b3. 80½
1100 do...... 69	100 do......s3. 80⅜
100 do...... 68⅞	300 Tol., W. & W...b. c. 4
200 do......s3. 69	150 C., C., C. & I. b. c. 52
600 do...... 69⅛	9 do...... 51½
2000 do...... 69	100 St. L., I. M. & So.. 26
400 do......s3. 68⅞	500 Del., L. & W. b. c. 118¾
400 do...... 69	25 do...... 119
1300 do...... 68⅞	400 do...... 118⅝
80 Cen. R. of N. J. b. c. 107¼	100 do...... 118½
100 do...... 107	60 P., Ft. W. & C. G. bc. 103
200 do...... 106½	124 Mor. & Es...b. c. 105
100 do...... 106½	100 Mo., K. & T....b. c. 13
40 do...... 106¾	100 Atl. & P. Pf...b. c. 4¾
100 do...... 106⅜	300 H. & St. J. b. c. s3. 18½
100 do...... 106¼	200 do......c. 18½
100 do...... 106½	700 O. & Miss. b. c. b3. 21½
100 do...... 106¼	100 do...... 21⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

40,000 N. W. Cons. Gold bs. s30. 92	300 Union Mining Co. 1
	400 Pacific Mail.... 21⅛
5,000 Cen. Pac., Cal. & Or'n B'h. 95¼	600 do......s10. 21
	700 do...... 21
1,000 Cen. Pac., San. Joaq'n B'h.. 97⅞	200 do......s3. 21
	200 do...... 21⅛
2,000 St. Paul 7s, G. 99	1800 Lake Shore...s3. 64½
6,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 104½	200 do...... 64⅛
300 West. Union...s3. 68⅞	300 do...... 64¾
50 do...... 69⅛	1400 do......c. 64⅜
300 do......b3. 69	500 do......s3. 64⅜
100 do......c. 68⅞	200 Union Pac......s3. 67
700 do...... 68⅞	100 North-west'n Pf. 64¾
200 do......b3. 68⅞	200 Rock Island...... 110⅝
200 Am. Dis. Tel...b3. 20½	700 St. Paul...... 43¼
100 Erie Railway.s3. 18⅛	100 St. Paul Pref. b3. 80¼
600 do......s3. 18	100 Ohio & Miss..... 21⅜
100 Mich. Central..... 61⅞	100 Kansas & Texas. 12⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81. 123⅛	$100,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N...... 119
50,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81. 118⅝	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Dis. of C. 3.65s. 72¼	700 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 68¾
2,000 N. W. C. C. G.. 92½	1700 do...... 68⅞
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 104¾	1800 do......s3. 68¾
20,000 Har. 1st 7s, C. 120	5 N. Y. C. & H. R.. b. c. 115⅛
2,000 North Mo. 1st. 91¾	1900 L. S. & M. So.. b. c. 64⅜
5,000 Cen. Pac. 1s, Cal. & O. Br. 95¼	1000 do...... 64⅜
	100 do...... 64⅝
3,000 Un. Pac. 1st.. 105⅞	909 do...... 64¼
3,000 St. L. & I. M. 2d. 75	1000 do...... 64⅛
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st. 118	2300 do......s3. 64
12 Fourth Nat. Bk.. 85	100 do......s4. 64
10 C. Coal of Md.. b. c. 45	600 do...... 64
300 do...... 44¼	900 do...... 63⅞
100 do......s60. 43¼	1500 do......s3. 63¾
200 do......s60. 43	600 do......s3. 63⅝
100 do......s3. 44⅝	1500 do...... 63⅝
200 do...... 44¼	1800 do......s3. 63½
50 D. & H. Canal.. b. c. 120	1500 do...... 63⅜
100 Mich. Cen...b. c. 61½	200 Erie......b. c. b3. 18⅛
100 do...... 61⅞	100 Ch. & N. W..b. c. 42⅝
100 do......s3. 61⅝	600 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 64¾
300 do...... 62	100 C., C. C. & I...b. c. 52
100 do......s10. 61¾	100 Cen. R. of N. J.. b3. 107
300 Pac. Mail..b. c. s3. 21	200 do......b. c. s60. 106
500 do...... 20⅞	100 C., M. & St. P...b. c. 43
500 do...... 20¾	300 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. 80
800 do...... 20⅝	32 Ch. & Alton..b. c. 101¾
700 do...... 20½	300 Ohio & M...b. c. b3. 21¼
100 do......c. 20⅝	100 do......c. 21¼
100 do...... 20⅜	100 Han. & St. Jo..b. c. 18¼
900 do...... 20⅝	100 St. L. & I. M...b. c. 25⅞
1600 do...... 20½	69 do...... 26
700 do......b3. 20½	100 Atl. & Pac. P. b. c. 4¾
22 do...... 20¼	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$20,000 D. & H. R., '84. 110	100 Erie Railway..s3. 18
10,000 T. & W. C. Cvt. 50	200 do......b3. 18⅛
2,000 N. W. Con.... 103¾	100 do...... 18⅛
200 Am. Dis. Tel...b3. 20¾	500 Lake Shore....s3. 63¼
50 Western Union.. 68⅝	200 do...... 63⅜
500 do......s3. 68⅞	100 do......s10. 63¼
200 do......b3. 68⅞	1200 do...... 63⅜
800 do...... 68⅞	100 do......b3. 63½
300 N. Y. C. & Hud... 115½	1000 do...... 63½
300 Pacific Mail..... 20½	1100 do...... 63⅜
100 do......s3. 20¾	400 do......b3. 63½
500 do...... 20¾	50 North-western... 43
800 do...... 20⅞	100 C., C. C. & Ind... 52
600 do...... 21	100 New-Jersey Cent. 106¼
200 do...... 21⅛	500 Ohio & Miss...... 21⅛
100 do...... 21¼	200 C., C. & I. C...... 4¾
1400 do...... 21⅛	600 St. Paul...... 43
100 do......b3. 21⅜	200 do......s3. 42⅞
500 do...... 21¼	100 do......b3. 43
100 Mich. Central.... 61½	300 do......s60. 42½
200 do...... 61⅝	10 Pacific R. of Mo... 13

TUESDAY, March 7—P. M.

The volume of business on the Stock Exchange to-day was less by over 70,000 shares than on yesterday, and the speculation was devoid of animation. The transactions were mainly in Lake Shore, Western Union, and Pacific Mail. Lake Shore, of which more than 50,000 shares exchanged hands, advanced to 65, afterward receded to 63¼, and closed at 63½. Western Union was steady, the highest and lowest quotations having been respectively 69¼ and 68¾. In regard to the dividend, the prevailing impression on the street is that at the meeting to-morrow the Directors will decide to pass it altogether rather than reduce its amount, and apply the net earnings of the quarter to the liquidation of the floating debt. Pacific Mail fluctuated between 21½ and 20½, and closed at 21¼. The only news calculated to affect the stock was a report that Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court, had dissolved the injunction granted by Judge Donohue which restrained the Panama Railroad Company from running a line of steamers in connection with the road. The Granger stocks were firm in the early dealings, but later North-western fell off to 42⅝ and St. Paul to 42⅞. All the sales of Erie were at 18⅛. Michigan Central rose from 61½ to 62½, and closed at 62. The changes in the remainder of the list do not call for comment. Investment shares were slightly higher for some issues and lower for others, on moderate transactions.

Advices were received to-day that the Supreme Court of Indiana had, like the courts in Ohio and Illinois, refused to allow the stockholders of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad to become parties to the suit for foreclosure, thus removing the last obstacle in the way of the sale of the property.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company has notified the Stock Exchange that it will hereafter furnish monthly reports of earnings.

The demand for money to-day was unusually small, and borrowers supplied their requirements at 3@3½ ⅌ cent. until late in the afternoon, when the rate dropped to 2@2½ ⅌ cent. The banks and other large financial institutions still find it difficult to employ their funds either on call or time at more than merely nominal rates. In discounts prime names sold at 4½ to 6 ⅌ cent. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $300,000.

The foreign advices were not important. At London the market was firmer for United States bonds, at an advance of ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. Consols were steady for money at 94@94⅛, and ⅛ ⅌ cent. lower for the account at 94⅛@94¼. 1865s, old, closed at 105¼, 1867s at 107⅝@107¾, 10-40s at 106@106⅛, and new 5s at 106⅛. Erie was steady at 16@16⅛, the preferred being quoted at 30@30½. At Paris, rentes advanced to 67f. 32½c. The sterling exchange market was weaker in tone, and lower rates prevailed for actual business, which was at $4 85¼@$4 85½ for 60 days' bills, and at $4 89@$4 89¼ for sight. At these figures there is no profit on gold shipments to Europe, and the gold speculation was weaker accordingly, the price declining from 114⅝ to 114¼, with a recovery of only ⅛ ⅌ cent. at the close. The absence of any large "short" interest, and the withdrawal of gold intended for shipment to Havana, assisted the decline in the market to-day. Cash gold loaned at 3@4 ⅌ cent. during the morning, and afterward at 1@2 ⅌ cent. The Havana steamer to-day took out $250,000 gold coin, an equal amount being held over for Thursday's steamer, while other shipments will probably follow next week. The engagements by the China to-morrow amount to $100,000 gold coin.

The decline in gold led to a slight reaction in Government bonds, and some of the foreign bankers were offering more freely. The principal dealings were in 1865s, '67s, and the new 5s. Railroad bonds were firm at full prices, and a good investment demand was reported for leading issues. Harlem coupon firsts sold up to 120. The most important changes were in Toledo and Wabash bonds, which advanced 1 to 5 ⅌ cent. under a brisk inquiry on the advices from Indiana respecting the foreclosure proceedings. Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible declined to 77. State bonds were quiet. Illinois 6s of 1877 sold at 102¾. Tennessees were weak and declined to 43¼ for old, and to 41 for new series.

The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from the port of New-York for the week ending this date were $5,226,840, against $5,242,000 for the corresponding week in 1875, and $5,338,161 in 1874. The total exports of produce from the port since Jan. 1, this year, amount to $47,317,059, against $44,603,336 for the corresponding period in 1875 and $52,750,510 in 1874.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 7, 1876.

Gold receipts	$850,175 70
Gold payments	399,089 73
Gold balance	45,202,431 22
Currency receipts	687,157 52
Currency payments	1,003,843 75
Currency balance	35,794,207 32
Customs	478,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 7.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
American Gold	114⅝	114⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	118⅞	118¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121⅜	121¼
Bills on London	$4 85½@$4 85¾	$4 85½@$4 85¾
New-York Central	115⅝	115½
Rock Island	110½	110⅝
Pacific Mail	21⅜	21¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul	43¼	43
Milwaukee and St. Paul Preferred	80¼	80
Lake Shore	64⅜	63½
Chicago and North-western	43⅛	42¾
Chicago and North-western Pref	64⅞	64¾
Western Union	69⅛	68⅞
Union Pacific	67	67
Toledo and Wabash	3⅞	3⅞
Delaware, Lack. and Western	118½	118½
New-Jersey Central	107	106½
Panama	133	133
Erie	18⅛	18⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	21⅜	21⅛
C., C. and Ind. Central	4¾	4¾
Harlem	142¼	142½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	18⅝	18¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph Preferred	26⅝	28½
Michigan Central	61⅝	62
Illinois Central	102¼	102½
Missouri Pacific	13	12½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	116	115½	1,242
Erie	18⅛	18⅛	2,200
Lake Shore	65	63¼	50,700
Wabash	4	3¾	400
North-western	43⅞	42⅝	1,150
North-western Preferred	64¾	64¾	800
Rock Island	110⅝	110⅝	600
Milwaukee & St. Paul	43¾	42⅞	3,200
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref	80½	80	2,400
Pittsburg	95	95	260
Del., Lack. & Western	118¾	118½	1,025
New-Jersey Central	107	106¼	1,310
Michigan Central	62½	61½	5,100
C., C., C. & I.	52	52	260
Union Pacific	67	67	700
Morris & Essex	105	105	100
C., C. & Indiana Cental	4¾	4¾	200
Hannibal & St. Joseph	18½	18¼	700
Mariposa	7¼	7¼	100
Ohio & Mississippi	21½	21⅛	2,200
Atlantic & Pacific Preferred	4¾	4¾	300
Kansas Pacific	13	13	175
Western Union	69¼	68¾	26,297
New-Jersey Southern	1	1	200
Pacific Mail	21½	20½	29,700
Consolidation Coal	45	44¼	1,300
Iron Mountain	26	25⅞	206
Adams Express	107	107	300
Maryland	18	18	100
American Express	62½	62½	100
Kansas & Texas	12⅞	12⅞	100
Total sales			133,770

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	126¾	127
United States 6s, 1881, registered	122½	122¾
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	123	123¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	118	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	118	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, regis'd	119	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	119	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	121	121¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	121	121¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	123	123½
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	123	123½
United States 10-40s, registered	118¼	118½
United States 10-40s, coupons	118¾	119¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	118⅜	118¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	118⅝	118¾

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $190,000 for interest and $256,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$21,530,000
Gold balances	1,168,220
Currency balances	1,424,114

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$67,190,402
Currency balances	2,985,218
Gold exchanges	4,019,606
Gold balances	952,473

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 7.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	103⅛	...
City 6s, new	108½	108⅝
United Companies of New-Jersey	143½	144
Pennsylvania Railroad	57⅛	57¼
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	50⅝	50¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63	63⅛
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	45¼	45½
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21½	21⅝
Northern Central Railroad	40	40⅛
Lehigh Navigation	50½	50⅝
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	106	106¼

The coupons of the City of Williamsport, Penn., due March 1, will be paid on presentation at the office of Allen & Stead, No. 46 Broad street.

The comparative earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the fourth week in February were as follows:

February, 1876	$163,512 73
February, 1875	99,244 21
Increase	$64,268 52
February, 1876	$548,669 29
February, 1875	441,622 57
Increase	$107,046 72

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, March 7.—Printing cloths very quiet, with a weaker market; best 64x64s are held at 4c.@4⅛c., thirty days, but some sales of standards are reported at 3⅞c., cash and ten days.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 7, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	35	Flax, bales	91
Cotton, bales	3,975	Spirits Turp., bbls	213
Dried Fruit, pkgs	8	Tar, bbls	500
Eggs, bbls	3,307	Resin, bbls	133
Flour, bbls	14,367	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,326
Wheat, bushels	53,000	Pork, pkgs	507
Corn, bushels	98,375	Beef, pkgs	203
Oats, bushels	39,188	Cut-meats, pkgs	3,111
Malt, bushels	9,213	Grease, pkgs	142
Grass-seed, bags	1,320	Lard, pkgs	1,984
Beans, bbls	1,002	Stearine, pkgs	65
Peas, bushels	300	Butter, pkgs	2,253
Corn-meal, bbls	200	Cheese, pkgs	5,227
Corn-meal, bags	966	Tallow, pkgs	123
B. W. Flour, pkgs	60	Dressed Hogs, No	390
Oat-meal, bbls	125	Rice, pkgs	62
Hemp, bales	75	Rice Chaff, bags	150
Hops, bales	546	Starch, bxs	600
Hides, No	645	Tea, half-chests	11
Hides, bales	42	Tobacco, hhds	226
Leather, sides	37,120	Tobacco, bxs., &c	69
Moss, bales	61	Whisky, bbls	245
Lead, pigs	187	Wool, bales	87

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted lower, with rather more inquiry at the modified figures; sales, 2,014 bags by the P. C. Warwick, strict fair, at 16¾c., gold; and 1,433 bags by the Cocheca on private terms. Ordinary to prime cargoes quoted at 15c.@18c., gold. Other kinds quiet and irregular within the previous range.

COTTON—Has been fairly active for early delivery at former prices; demand good, in part for export....Ordinary quoted at 9 3-16c.; Low Middling at 11 15-16c.@12 3-16c.; Middling at 12¾c.@12 15-16c. ⅌ lb....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 2,966 bales, (of which 875 bales were on last evening,) including 1,567 bales to shippers, 1,159 bales to spinners, 140 bales to speculators, and 200 bales in transit....And for forward delivery a lighter movement has been reported, the advanced prices asked checking operations....Sales have been reported since our last of 17,200 bales, (of which 2,000 bales were on last evening and 15,200 bales to-day,) with 1,700 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with March options closing at 12 15-16c.@12 31-32c.; April, 13 1-32c.@13 1-16c.; May, 13 11-32c.@13⅜c.; June, 13⅝c.@13 21-32c.; July, 13⅞c.@13 29-32c.; August, 14 1-32c.@14 1-16c. ⅌ lb., showing an advance of 5-32c.@¼c. ⅌ lb., closing firm. The receipts at this port to-day were 3,975 bales, and at the shipping ports were 15,647 bales, against 15,307 bales same day last week, and thus far this week, 44,878 bales, against 52,627 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 3,523,614 bales, against 3,012,707 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (three days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 18,582 bales; to the Continent, 12,768 bales; stock in New-York, 168,145 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 775,208 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—More activity has been noted in State and Western Flour, to-day, at generally unchanged quotations, though in instances slight concessions have been made with a view to the prompt closing out of supplies. The export demand has been more animated, chiefly for regular shipping Extras, (in lines,) low grade Winter Wheat Extras, (in lots,) Minnesota Extras, (straight and patent, especially the latter,) and City Mills' Extras, at current figures. The home trade inquiry has been moderate within the previous range. Superfine and No. 2, and unsound Extras, attracted rather more attention, but at comparatively low rates. Holders of the poorer qualities of unsound Flour have been quite urgent in their offerings....Sales have been reported since our last of 15,200 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $3 60@$6, chiefly at $4 75@$5 15; inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3@$3 75; poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4@$4 50, chiefly at $4 15@$4 30; inferior to very choice Extra State at $4 75@$5 10, mainly at $4 90@$5; choice to fancy do., $5 10@$5 60; City Mills Extra, $5@$6 50, mainly at $5 70@$6; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 75@$5 10, chiefly at $4 90@$5 05; round-hoop Ohio at $4 75@$5 10 for small lots and lines; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, straight, $5@$7, chiefly at $6@$6 50, and patent at $7 10@$9 50, mostly at $7 25@$8; Western trade and Family Extra Spring Wheat stock, $5 30@$7; fair to very choice Western trade and Family Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, $5 30@$7; Western White do. Extras, $5 65@$8 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 75@$8 25, with fancy do. at higher figures; Extra Genesee, $5 65@$7 ⅌ bbl. Included in the sales have been 6,800 bbls. shipping stock, mainly Western shipping Extras, Minnesota Extras, City Mill Extras, and low grade Winter Wheat Extras on the basis of our quotations, (of which were 3,900 bbls. City Mill Extras.)....Southern Flour has been generally slow of sale and quoted weak in price....Sales have been reported since our last of 1,075 bbls., in lots, at $4@$4 60 for inferior to very choice Superfine; $4 75@$6 15 for very poor to choice shipping Extras; $6 25@$8 75 for about fair to very choice trade and Family Extras....Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at unchanged quotations. We quote at from $4@$5 10 for poor Fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 325 bbls., in lots, mainly at $4 90@$5 05 for Superfine....Corn-meal has been generally slow of sale, even in a jobbing way; and the poorer grades have been unsettled and nominal in price. We quote at from $2 65@$3 25 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $2 70@$3 25 for White do.; $2 90@$3 25 for New-Jersey and Pennsylvania; $3 45 for very choice Baltimore, and $3 40 for Brandywine, delivered....Sales have been reported equal to 700 bbls., in lots, within the range....Corn-meal, in bags, has been meeting with a slow sale, even in a jobbing way, and has been quoted somewhat nominal in price, within the range of $1 10@$1 50 for poor to very choice ⅌ 100 lb.; trade mainly in common qualities at $1 10@$1 15 ⅌ 100 lb....Buckwheat Flour has been in less demand within the range of $1 85@$2 25 for State and Pennsylvania, poor to fancy, ⅌ 100 lb....Oat-meal continues very dull in the wholesale line and in a jobbing way, only small lots having been taken for local use, within the range of $5 75@$6 75 for domestic and $6 50@$7 25 for Canada ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite dull to-day, with values quoted nominally unchanged. Holders have been insisting on full previous figures for prime to choice Spring, but the few bids made have been reported at 2c.@3c. a bushel under asking prices. Very little disposition was evinced by export buyers to purchase. Millers were operating quite sparingly. Sales have been reported to-day of about 11,000 bushels, including car lots of No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, by sample, at $1 24, (with $1 25 reported as bid for Chicago do., afloat,) and of ungraded Spring at $1 05 ⅌ bushel. Other sales were rumored, but without any reliable particulars. Prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store, was quoted at $1 33 as the best bid, with, however, the available supply of this grade held much higher, under limits. Winter Wheat quoted as before, without any movement of importance....Corn has been less active, and quoted ½c. a bushel lower, on a more urgent offering of supplies. Export demand moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 64,000 bushels, for early delivery, at 62½c.@63c., chiefly at 62½c. for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat; 63c. for Mixed Western, New-York inspection; 61½c.@63c. for ungraded new Mixed Western, car lots; 62c. for steamer qualities do.; 61c.@61½c. for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat; 62c.@63c. for new Yellow Western, car lots; 61c.@62½c. for new Yellow Jersey; 61½c.@62c. (nominally) for Low Mixed, New-York inspection; 62c.@63½c. for new Yellow Southern, nearly all at 63½c. for very good, for export. And for forward delivery, the demand has been limited, and prices have been quoted weaker. Mixed Western, New-York inspection, March option, quoted at 63c.@63¼c; Mixed Western do., do., April option, at 63½c.@64c. No transactions reported....Rye has been inactive, with fair to choice State quoted at 80c.@86c.; Canada, in bond, 81½c.@85c., and Western, 78c.@82½c. ⅌ bushel....Barley has been less sought after, with No. 1 Canada quoted somewhat nominal within the range of $1 20@$1 25; No. 2 do. at $1 07½@$1 12½; No. 2 Bay at $1 15@$1 17, with very choice to fancy lots at higher figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 10,500 bushels good two-rowed State at 75c., and 1,500 bushels very fancy do., at 90c. Yesterday's quotation for the 7,200 bushels No. 3 Canada should have been $1 03, in store, or $1 05 afloat....The inquiry for Barley Malt has been on a restricted scale within the nominal range of $1 12½@$1 45 for very poor to very choice Canada, cash and time, the latter an extreme; $1 12½@$1 27½ for four-rowed State, cash and time, and 90c.@$1 10 for two-rowed do. do. Sales were reported of 1,600 bushels four-rowed State, at $1 22½, short credit....Canada Peas have been attracting little attention from export buyers, and the bids reported have been much under asking prices; prime, in bond, quoted nominal at 98c.@$1 asked....Buckwheat has been in moderate request with prime State quoted at 62c. ⅌ bushel....Oats have been in comparatively moderate request, and prices have favored buyers slightly, with sales reported since our last of 35,000 bushels at 48¾c. for prime old mixed Western, called Milwaukee (10,000 bushels,) afloat; 45½c.@47½c., for fair ordinary to very good mixed Western, car-lots; 40c.@43c. for very inferior do., do.; 46½c. for New-York No. 2; 43½c.@44c. for New-York No. 3; 47c. for New-York Light Mixed; 45½c.@51c. for very poor to about prime White Western, car-lots; 46½c.@52½c. for poor to choice White State, car-lots; 60c. for very fancy do., (150 bags,) for seed purposes....Bale Hay in more request at unchanged rates; shipping qualities most sought after. Included in the sales were 1,075 bales for coastwise ports....Straw unchanged....A fair demand prevails for Feed, which held with more confidence. We quote the range from $17@$21 50, as extremes, with the main dealings reported at $17 50@$20 50 ⅌ ton for 40 to 100 lb. stock....Clover-seed dull to-day, with prime to choice State quoted at 14½c.@14¾c.; fancy do. at 15c; choice Western at 14½c., asked. A car-load of about prime Canada, reported sold at 14½c. ⅌ lb. Yesterday's report—crowded out, with several other items, this morning—embraced sales of 650 bags strictly prime to very choice State, at 14¾c.@15c., and 350 bags Canada at 14 1-16c.@14½c., ⅌ lb., the latter rate for choice. Other Seeds dull within the previous range.

MILK—The average daily receipts of Milk during the week were: Via the Erie Railway, 2,650 cans; Harlem, 2,450 cans; Hudson River, 550 cans; Midland, 750 cans; New-Haven, 725 cans; scattering, 2,000 cans; total, 9,125 cans. The contract price paid to dairymen for a supply of Milk for the month of March is 4c. ⅌ quart. Sales were made at the depots to-day at $1 50@$2 50 ⅌ 40 quart can.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in more demand and quoted firmer for early delivery at 8⅝c., in bulk, and 11½c. in shipping order. Sales for Philadelphia delivery of 15,000 bbls., in shipping order, at 11c....Refined has been quoted higher, with more demand for export; quoted for early delivery, at the close, 14c.@14¼c.; sales 12,000 bbls. at 13 15-16c.@14c....Refined, in cases, 18¼c.@20c....Naphtha, 10c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close at 14c. Sales 10,000 bbls. at 13¾c.@13 15-16c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, at 13⅞c.@14c. Sales 5,000 bbls. at 13⅞c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in more demand, for early delivery, chiefly for shipment, but at rather lower prices....Sales have been reported of 800 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, at $22 90 for inspected, (of which were 500 bbls. for Port-au-Prince;) 20 bbls. at $23, and 40 bbls. Family at $23....Western Prime Mess quiet; quoted at $20 50@$21 50; Extra Prime, $19@$19 25 ⅌ bbl. Sales, 50 bbls. Prime Mess at $21 50....And for forward delivery, a very moderate movement was reported in Mess Pork at easier rates, closing about steady....Western Mess, March option, quoted at the close at $22 75@$22 85; April, $22 85@$23; May, $23 bid; June at $23 15@$23 30, and July at $23 35....Sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls. May option, at $23@$23 05; and 250 bbls. July at $23 35....Contracts for 2,000 bbls., March options, changed to April, at a difference of 30c. ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in moderate request, with City quoted at 10⅝c.@10⅞c.; Jersey at 10½c....Western Hogs at 10¼c....Cut-meats have been in limited demand at about former rates. Sales of 18,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12¾c.@13c.; 50 bxs. Clear Bellies at 13½c.; 40 tcs. Western Pickled Shoulders at 8¾c.@9c. for heavy averages, and sundry small lots of City bulk stock, here on the basis of our quotations....We now quote thus: Pickled Shoulders at 10c.; Smoked Shoulders at 11c.; Pickled Hams at 13⅝c.@14c.; Smoked Hams, 14⅝c.@15¼c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 15@9 lb. averages, at 12c.@13¼c....Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., at 8¾c. for prompt delivery....Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 12½c.@13½c....Bacon wanted for the West Indies, but otherwise quiet; quoted strong as to price....City Long Clear quoted at the close at 13c.; Western Long Clear, 12½c.; do. Short Clear, 13c....Western Long and Short Clear, prompt delivery here, quoted at 12¾c. Sales have been reported of 160 bxs. City Long Clear at 13c., and 25 bxs. Western do. at 12½c....And for Western delivery, Long Clear quoted at 11⅝c.; Short Clear at 12⅛c.; Short Rib at 11¾c....Western Steam Lard has been less freely dealt in, for early delivery, at rather easier prices, though closing more steady....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 400 tcs. prime at $13 52@$13 55, chiefly at $13 52, closing at $13 52½; and 86 tcs. off grade at $13 12½....And for forward delivery a rather more active business has been reported, opening weaker, but closing more firmly....Western Steam, March options, closed at $13 50@$13 52½; April, $13 62½ bid; May, $13 82½; June, $13 92½ bid, and July, $14 02½@$14 05....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 2,750 tcs., April, at $13 60@$13 65; 4,000 tcs., May, at $13 80@$13 85; 1,000 tcs., June, at $13 92½@$13 97½. Contracts for 1,500 tcs., April options, changed to May, at a difference of 17½c....City Steam and Kettle Lard quiet; quoted at $13 50. Sales, 60 tcs. And No. 1 City quoted at $13@$13 12½....Refined Lard has been less sought after; quoted for the Continent at the close at 13⅝c.@13 11-16c., and for the West Indies at 13¼c. Sales have been reported of 150 tcs. for the West Indies at 13¼c....Beef has been rather more inquired for at steady prices....We quote Barrel Beef at from $11 50 for old, and $13@$13 50 for new Extra Mess, and $10 50 for old, and $12 50 for new Plain Mess; $15 50@$16 for Extra Packet, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 100 bbls....And Tierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra India Mess, $32 50; Philadelphia do., $30; sales, 114 tcs. Western Extra India Mess, and 50 tcs. Packet on private terms....Beef Hams have been in light demand, but held firmly at $25@$26 for prime to choice Western, and $24 for good do....Butter, generally quoted firm, as in our last, on a fair demand....Cheese more active, with fancy State Factory quoted up to 14¼c. ⅌ lb. Demand mainly for export....Fresh Eggs dull and lower on a restricted trade; quoted at from 16c.@18½c. for fair to fancy, with the main dealings within the range of 16½c.@17½c....Tallow has been in less demand and weak in price, with sales reported of 75,000 lb. fair to strictly prime at 8¾c.@9⅛c....Stearine inactive, with choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 14½c.; do., for April delivery, at 15c.; choice City at 14½c. Sales, 50 tcs. Western at 14⅝c.

WHISKY—Dull; held at $1 09½, with $1 09 best bid.

WOOL—Movements in this line have been comparatively limited, since our last, with manufacturers buying quite sparingly and the trade call unimportant. Prices have been without material alteration in the leading instances. Sales have been reported, since our last, of equal to only 13,000 lb. domestic Fleece, in lots, at 43c.@47c.; 2,000 lb. unwashed Indiana, 7,500 lb. domestic Pulled, 30,000 lb. California Fall, and 211 bales Cape on private terms.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business has been reported in the way of berth freights at steady rates. Room for Grain, Cotton and Provisions most sought after. And in the chartering line more activity has been noted, with tonnage for Grain and Petroleum in most request, at generally unchanged figures....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 800 bales Cotton at 7-32d., and by steam, 1,500 bales do., at ¼d. ⅌ lb.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 7¼d. ⅌ 60 lb.; 32,000 bushels Oats, (reported as of recent engagement on through freight,) on private terms; 800 bxs. Bacon, at 30s.; 1,000 bxs. Cheese, at 35s.; 400 bags Clover-seed at 30s.; 25 tons Leather at 45s. ⅌ ton. And by steam from the West, (of through freight,) 1,250 pkgs. Provisions on the basis of 70c. via Portland, and 77½c. via Boston and Philadelphia....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels of Grain at 9d. ⅌ bushel, 600 bxs. Bacon at 32s. 6d.; 50 tons Oil-cake at 27s. 6d. ⅌ ton....For Bristol, by sail, 24,000 bushels Grain, on private terms, quoted at 8½d.@9d. ⅌ bushel, and 150 tons Oil-cake on private terms; also, a British bark, 802 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms, and placed on the berth.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Flour dull. Wheat active and higher; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 09½, spot; No. 2 do., 98¼c., spot; 99c., April; $1 03, May; No. 3 do., 81½c.@82c.; Rejected, 71½c.@71¾c. Corn—Demand active and prices have advanced; No. 2 Mixed, 43⅞c.@44c., spot; 43¾c., bid, March; 44c., April; 47½c., May. Oats dull and prices a shade lower; No. 2, 32½c., spot; 34½c., May. Rye—Demand fair and market firm at 63½c. Barley quiet and weak at 55c., spot or options. Dressed Hogs quiet, but steady at $9 50@$9 70. Pork unsettled and lower at $22 05@$22 10, spot; $22 15@$22 17½, April; $22 25@$22 37½, May. Lard—Good demand, but at lower rates; 13 12½, spot; $13 22½@$13 25, April; $13 40@$13 42½, May. Bulk Meats easier, but good demand; Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Short-rib Middles, 12c.; Short Clear Middles, 12½c. Whisky, $1 05. Receipts—Flour, 13,000 bbls.; Wheat, 49,000 bushels; Corn, 107,000 bushels; Oats, 30,000 bushels; Barley, 9,000 bushels; Rye, 700 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 26,000 bushels; Corn, 70,000 bushels; Oats, 27,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat ⅛c. lower; Corn ⅛c. lower; Oats unchanged; Pork active and higher at $22 25, April; sales, 15,000 lb., May, at $22 50@$22 55, closing at outside. Lard firmer at $13 27½, April; $13 50, May.

BUFFALO, March 7.—Receipts—Flour, 8,200 bbls.; Wheat, 50,000 bushels; Corn, 61,000 bushels; Oats, 36,000 bushels; Barley, 21,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 50,000 bushels; Corn, 58,000 bushels; Oats, 36,000 bushels; Barley, 18,000 bushels. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—Light milling demand; holders firm; sales 1,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 20. Corn dull; sales 5 cars new on track at 49c.@50c. Oats retailing only. Rye neglected. Barley—Light inquiry; nominal; no sales. Pork firm at about $23 for heavy Mess. Lard firm at 13¾c.@14c. Highwines nominally $1 09.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 7.—Sugar stronger; common to good common, 6c.@6½c.; fair to fully fair, 6⅝c.@7¼c.; prime to choice, 7⅝c.@7¾c. Flour—Choice ruling higher; Double Extra, $4 50; Treble Extra, $5 25@$6 25; Choice Extra, $6 50@$7 87½. Oats—Demand moderate at 39c.@45c. Hay—Sales of prime at $19@$20. Bacon steady, strong; Shoulders, 10¼c.@10⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14⅝c.; Clear Sides, 14½c.@14⅝c. Lard—Prices ruling upward; Tierce, refined, 13¾c.@14c.; Keg, 14¼c.; Bucket, 14½c. Market for other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅛ premium; Sterling, 556½@557 for bank; Gold, 114⅝.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 7.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; Middling, 12½c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅞c.; net receipts, 6,916 bales; gross, 7,050 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,916 bales; to the Continent, 3,000 bales; sales, 12,000 bales; stock, 349,889 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 7.—Cotton dull; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 613 bales; exports, coastwise, 951 bales; sales, 757 bales; stock, 44,624 bales.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, March 7.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,394 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,831 head or 343 cars, of which 204 were through consignments, the balance being on sale here, against 369 cars for the same time last week and 388 cars for the same time last year. The market for the week thus far has been only moderately active; quality of the offerings compare favorably with that of last week, there being more good and medium quality on the market; attendance of buyers only fair; prices rule ⅛c.@¼c. advance on last week's quotations; medium quality ruling at the strongest advance, the poorish grades selling slow; 1,300 head disposed of, a fair proportion being for Eastern trade; sales of Illinois Steers, averaging 1,012, 1,032, 1,098, and 1,363 lb., at $4 80@$4 90@$5@$5 25; Ohio Steers, averaging 989, 1,092, and 1,239 lb., at $4 50@$4 65@$5 15; Michigan Steers, averaging 1,010, 1,070, and 1,232, lb., at $4 50@$4 60@$5 15; Missouri Steers, averaging 1,136, 1,200, and 1,309 lb., at $5@$5 15@$5 25; Oxen at $4 60@$4 70; stockers at $3 25@$4 12½. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,800 head, against 9,600 head for the same time last week, and 9,600 head for the same week last year; the market opened yesterday at strong last week's prices and about all sales made were at those rates; to-day the market is dull and slow and prices weaker, only a few transactions being made; the quality of the offerings compares favorably with that of last week; attendance of buyers only fair; 3,000 head disposed of for the week thus far, the majority being for Eastern trade; sales of Michigan Sheep, average 107 lb., at $7 25; 98 lb., at $6; 92 lb., at $6 12½; 86 lb., at $5 90; 98 lb., at $6 87½; Ohio Sheep, averaging 131 lb., at $7 25; 90 lb., at $6 25; 79 lb., at $5 37½; 100 lb., at $6 25; 104 lb., at $6 56¼; Indiana Sheep, averaging 85 lb., at $5 40. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,300 head, against 11,600 head for the same time last week, and 6,300 head for the same week last year. The market for the week thus far has been moderately active for all good quality of offerings. Too many light, trashy Pigs in the market this week; demand poor. We quote to-day: Yorkers, fair to good, $8@$8 25; light stock, common to best offerings, $7 50@$7 75; heavy Hogs, $8 50@$8 75 for good to selected grades; about 2 cars common light stuff remaining unsold.

WATERTOWN, Mass., March 7.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 219 head, most of which were Northern, and the light supply did not improve the trade; the prices were weak at last week's quotations, 9c. being the highest figure, except an occasional choice lot, which brought ¼c. more; sales of choice at $9@$9 25; for extra, $8@$8 75; for first quality, $7@$7 75; for second quality, $6@$6 50; for third quality, $5@$5 50. Sheep and Lambs, receipts, 3,391 head; the market was weak, but the call for really good flocks was very fair; an occasional lot of lambs sold at 8c.@8¼c.; sales in lots at $2@$3 25; extra $3 50@$6 50.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000 head; quiet but steady; buyers holding off; sales of common to good fat shipping Steers at $4 10@$4 80; best at $5@$5 50; extra at $5 75@$6; shipments, 2,000 head. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000 head; active and firmer; Bacon grades, $7 95@$8 10; packing, $8 10@$8 25; shipping, $8 25@$8 50; Philadelphia, $9@$9 75; shipments, 3,800 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,400 head; dull and 12½c.@25c. lower; sales, common, $4 25@$4 50; good, $4 75@$5; best, $5 62½@$6 15.

INSTRUCTION.

THE NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES, No. 45 West 29th st., between Broadway and 6th av.—German, French, Italian, Spanish, and English classes for ladies and gentlemen. The conversational system of Profs. Heness and Sauveur, of Boston. Hours of instruction, 10 to 12 M.; 2 to 6 P. M.; 7:30 to 10 P. M. Experimental classes gratis from 7:30 to 8 P. M. H. COHN, A. C. D'HENZEL, Principals.

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TEACHERS.

WANTED—MALE TEACHER OF MECHANICAL drawing, Mondays and Wednesdays, 2:30 P. M. Apply at CHARLIER'S, No. 108 West 59th st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

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50,000 BURLINGTON CITY, (Iowa,) bonds, interest 6 per cent., payable New-York, April and October, due 1895. Price, 86 and interest.

50,000 CONNECTICUT CENTRAL first mortgage bonds, interest 7 per cent., payable New-York, April and October, due 1895. Price, 90 and interest.

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NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1876.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF MOBILE.—The undersigned, Commissioners for funding the debt of the City of Mobile, request persons holding the bonds of said city who are desirous of funding them, to either send them to us at Mobile or leave them with W. H. HAYS, Esq., No. 6 Broad st., New-York, who will receive the bonds for settlement. R. H. SMITH, THOMAS ST. JOHN, W. J. LEDYARD.

NOTICE. The first mortgage bondholders of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company are requested to sign the bondholders' agreement without delay. Duplicates will be found and can be signed at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York; at the office of M. Baird, No. 1,416 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, and at the office of J. F. Bullett, Louisville, Ky. THOMAS H. DUDLEY, THOMAS T. WIERMAN, THOMAS RUTTER, Committee of Bondholders.

GILMAN, CLINTON AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD, OFFICE OF TRUSTEES, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 25, 1876.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1876, a drawing will be held at this office to designate by lot the numbers of sixteen of the first mortgage bonds of the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad Company, entitled to redemption in accordance with the provisions of a traffic contract indorsed upon said bond. C. S. SEYTON, Agent of the Trustees.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, AND OTHER A 1 INVESTMENT SECURITIES. Our specialty 24 years, paying 10 to 12 per cent.; interest promptly paid. For sale below par by Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York. N. B.—Defaulted Railroad Bonds bought and sold.

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ROBERT WINTHROP & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL ST., execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 14, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th st., Philadelphia. JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

OFFICES.—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES to rent; suitable for stock brokers or other business; rent low; in buildings Nos. 46 and 48 Broad street. Inquire of ROBERT T. MEEKS, 46 Broad st.

INSURANCE SCRIP. Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

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J. A. HOYT, NO. 33 WALL ST., HAS ESTATE funds to loan on City, Brooklyn, or near-by property.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND ERIE JUNCTION stock and bond holders will please call upon WM. A. GUEST & CO., No. 17 Nassau st.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 8, 1876.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock and outstanding "Consolidation Certificates" of this company will be paid at this office on the 15th day of April next. The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., and reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 20th of April next. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Two and One-half per cent. on its capital stock, payable on and after March 15 next. The transfer books will close March 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the morning of 16th March. H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE American Coal Company, of Allegany County, Maryland, have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on the 10th day of March next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 10th day of March, both inclusive. M. A. MYERS, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1876.

COUPONS OF THE CITY OF WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., due March 1, will be paid on presentation at the office of ALLEN & STEAD, No. 46 Broad st.

ELECTIONS.

ELECTION NOTICE. STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY. The annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 90 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 9, 1876. Poll opened at 12 M. and closed at 1 o'clock P. M. GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 168 Broadway, March 14, 1876. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. T. Y. BROWNE, Secretary.

SAFES.

SAFES.—THREE FOR SALE LOW AT NO. 80 NASSAU st., second floor. Can be seen between the hours of 12 and 1 noon. WM. FORBES, JR., Administrator of estate of N. Leopold.

ICE-CREAM.

J. FUSSELL & SONS' ICE CREAM, No. 12 BIBLE HOUSE, opposite Cooper Institute. Special attention to out of town orders.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FAUST. (English Opera.)—Miss C. L. Kellogg, Miss Gould, Mr. Carleton, Mr. Peakes.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—BRASS—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Leslie, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison.

EAGLE THEATRE.—ROSEBUD SHELL—Variety—Mr. G. K. Fortescue, Miss Jennie Hughes.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—Mrs. G. C. Howard, Georgia Jubilee Singers.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CHICKERING HALL.—ILLUSTRATED LECTURE by Prof. Cromwell—"The Old and the New."

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY by the California Minstrels.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO CONCALITIES—Birch Wambold, Backus.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

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If the Democrats expected the revelation of BELKNAP'S dishonor to carry New-Hampshire for their party, they are evidently doomed to disappointment. The Republican voters of that State are not to be turned aside from their devotion to certain great principles because a highly-placed official has proved unfaithful to his trust. The party triumphs in the local elections in Maine, and the very favorable result of the hotly-contested election in Newcastle, have put the Republicans of the Granite State in very good heart. The admirable appointments of Mr. DANA and Judge TAFT have also afforded satisfactory evidence that the President appreciates the necessity of elevating the moral tone of his Administration, and that fact is not without its weight in securing a united front to the party ranks in New-Hampshire. Nothing but Republican lukewarmness can give the State to the Democrats, and of that there was certainly no evidence at the great rally in Concord last night.

Some very pretty samples of the frauds of Democratic census enumerators will be found exposed in another column. It will be observed that the Tammany Hall vote-manufacturer of the period is a bungler as well as a knave. His frauds are inartistic, gross, and palpable. For example, the selection of the Twenty-seventh Election District of the Eleventh Assembly District as the locality of some very glaring frauds showed a ludicrous want of judgment. That district lies just at the foot of Murray Hill, and turns out about three hundred votes. But the Tammany census man contrived to swell the voting population to 1,199, while there are only 1,890 men, women, and children in the district. The Democratic emissary in this case must have been a more than usually shallow rascal, since he had not sense enough to leave the residence of JOHN I. DAVENPORT simply with its legal quota of one voter. He takes revenge upon the renowned foe of Democratic ballot-stuffers by enrolling his wife, children, and servants as voters entitled to their share of representation under the new apportionment of the State. Similar tricks have been played with the households of other well-known citizens in the same district, and a score of other districts have been discovered in which the returns are equally fraudulent. This is a subject to which the attention of the Legislature will probably be invited to-day.

Municipal and county elections occurred in Maine, Vermont, and some parts of New-York on Monday and Tuesday of this week. The result is an almost unbroken series of Republican successes. In Maine, where these elections have much significance, the Republicans have not only held their own, but they have gained largely on the Democrats. In Portland and Bath, for example, the Republicans have overcome the Democratic majorities of last year, with a fair margin. The same is true of Vermont, where the politics of several important places have been reversed. The City of Burlington, for example, elects a Republican Mayor, and a majority of the Board of Aldermen, both of which have been heretofore Democratic. These returns are more favorable than were expected, and their effect on pending State elections is sure to be encouraging.

With all the engaging simplicity of a nursery legend, the *World* unfolds its little tale about the bold and bad Republican boy who set out to slay the giant Bonebrigade, but who got frightened at the very outset of his journey, and went back, feeling very small, to his mother. It was at the inn called Delmonico's that the rash youth met with a ruffianly friend of the giant, who had discovered that the young member of the band of Reform was addicted to stealing the maternal jam, and this, according to the *World*, was the conversation which ensued:

"The member informed this gentleman that he wanted him at Albany to testify. The reply was: 'I am not going to Albany.' 'But,' says the member, 'you will be obliged to go if subpœnaed.' 'You dare not subpœna me,' was the reply. 'Why not?' 'Because I have certain pay-rolls on the Legislature of 1872 in which your name and amount appears, and shall present that to the committee if summoned.'"

And now mark the dreadful fate of that youthful adventurer:

"The Republican member of the committee at once apologized and asked the gentleman to take a glass of wine with him, which was indignantly refused."

Dreadful humiliation! awful warning to all bold and bad little boys! It is not added that the Republican member found a *World* editor at his elbow ready to share his drinks and his confidence. But that was evidently the way the episode ended, for has not the bibulous scribe entirely forgotten the name of either the bad little boy or the terrible Tartar he met at Delmonico's?

In another part of this page will be found a very clear and convincing argument by one of the foremost legal authorities in the State on the question of whether a civil officer can be impeached after the resignation of his office. The overwhelming weight of authority sustains the affirmative of that proposition as our readers, both lay and learned, will readily concede after reading the comprehensive citation of cases to be found in the article referred to. As to the blame attached to the President for accepting Secretary BELKNAP'S resignation, that is very happily disposed of by the remark that "it is nonsense to talk of forcing a man to continue in office that he may be punished by turning him out of it."

The *World* does not approve of the appointment of Mr. DANA as Minister to England, and accuses him of "falsehood," "perjury," and "literary piracy." As these charges were evidently evolved by Mr. Jeremy Diddler out of his own inner consciousness, why did he not draw still further upon his resources and call Mr. DANA a drunkard, a deposed minister of the Gospel, and a purloiner of other men's wearing apparel and portable property? With Mr. Diddler's vast experience, it is odd that he should only recall the names of three offenses in order to impute them to Mr. DANA. Let him try again, take plenty of time, and write an article in "superb English," with half a dozen references to nasty books, and a few misquoted verses, and the result may be more worthy of his reputation.

The election of Mr. GEORGE B. SLOAN to be Speaker pro tem. of the Assembly, is a graceful recognition of the ability and integrity of one of the best representatives the Republican Party has sent to the State Legislature. Mr. SLOAN'S course in the last Legislature so favorably commended him to members of both political parties, that his selection for the important post of Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in this was received with cordial approval. As Chairman of that committee he recently carried through the Annual Appropriation bill in one day's sitting—an almost unprecedented event—and in the debate on it agreeably surprised the House by the perfect familiarity he evinced with the various and complicated laws under which the bill is drawn up. The Oswego grain merchant proved himself on that occasion to be equal to any lawyer on the floor. Mr. SLOAN'S election to the Speaker's chair was unanimous.

Very early yesterday morning a fire broke out in a charitable institution in Brooklyn, known as "The Home for the Aged." In this establishment, which is under the supervision of a benevolent association, or religious order, called "The Little Sisters of the Poor," were one hundred and eighty-five very old people. These were domiciled in several large rooms, as many as eighteen sleeping in one apartment. The fire began in the wing occupied by the old men, and it so happened that the means of communication between the floors was so limited that escape was early cut off by the flames. These old people were dazed by the excitement and suddenness of the fire. The result was that twenty of them were burned to death, and several more are missing. This is a lamentable story to tell, when we remember how much each year has added to our knowledge of fire-proof structures, as well as to the best means of escape from burning buildings. The dormitories of this asylum were crowded with aged and infirm people. The means of exit were utterly inadequate, considering the feebleness and age of the inmates. Then, again, there was an inexplicable delay on the part of the fire brigade. Some accounts place this delay at one hour, and all agree that the arrival of the engines was tardy. Whether this is due to the negligence of those who should have sent out the alarm, or to the inefficiency of the department, is a point which should be ascertained.

CONTRACTION BY NATURAL LAWS.

Including the reserves of the banks, the paper money in circulation is now about forty million dollars less than it was twenty months ago. With their customary contempt for facts, the inflationists ascribe all the distress in the country to the contraction of the currency, and the contraction itself, they say, has been caused by the acts of June 20, 1874, and Jan. 14, 1875. We propose to show that this contraction is due to the state of trade and of prices, and not to either of the acts of Congress above mentioned. The present condition of trade and industry, which is not so black as it is often painted, is the natural consequence of debt, dishonesty, abuse of credit, and general demoralization. The changes in the currency during the last two years have had no effect whatever in producing or prolonging the distress. The currency, in times like these, acts as a register of the changes undergone by trade. For the time being the currency no more influences the business of the country than the barometers and thermometers influence the weather.

New-York City is the financial heart of the United States. No legitimate and proper demand for money can spring up in any section of the Union without being immediately felt in New-York. This is the natural and necessary consequence of the banking system—we mean the system of banks which has grown up with the nation, and which is a prime element of modern civilization. That system cannot be destroyed without immense injury to the general welfare. To destroy it would be a step toward the state of semi-civilization in which our ancestors lived and fared miserably centuries ago. For Congressmen not to know that the business of the country obeys certain laws is as disgraceful as it would be for a physician to be ignorant of the circulation of the blood. It is understood by every intelligent business man throughout the land that there has been no scarcity of money anywhere since the first shock of the panic passed away. It may be truly said that every man who has had anything to sell at the market price, or who has had such security to offer as banks could safely lend on, has been able to get money. We admit that there have been caution, distrust, and want of confidence, and that these have prolonged the distress which exists in some parts of the country. This distrust, however, has not been caused by scarcity of money. It exists in spite of the greatest plethora of money to lend that the United States have known for thirty years.

Wages and prices have fallen. Thousands of men who formerly had the ability to borrow and squander can borrow no longer. A great many are out of employment. For this state of things there are many causes, but a lack of paper dollars is not the reason for its continuing. It would continue if the number of paper dollars were doubled. Inflation would make it ten times worse than it is, for the people who already have dollars to lend would have the new dollars, and they would not lend with less caution if the uncertainty about getting paid back the value of what they lent were any greater than it is, and such would manifestly be the effect of inflation. It is because wages and prices have fallen, and because retrenchment is everywhere the word, that our $700,000,000 of paper money cannot be fully employed. It is because the banks cannot afford to pay taxes on circulation which is constantly returning to them that they surrender it and withdraw their bonds. The paper money diminishes in volume because there is too much of it for "the wants of trade," and not because there is too little of it. Under the acts of June 20, 1874, and Jan. 14, 1875, there need not have been a dollar less of paper money. Every dollar which has been withdrawn has been so in consequence of the free acts of those whose business it is to know and respond to the needs of the business community. The doctrine which ex-Gov. ALLEN, would-be Lieut. Gov. CARY, Congressman KELLEY, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and other ferocious inflationists are preaching, is the communistic one that Government should supply the needs of the needy. The Government can do nothing of the kind, nor even attempt it, except by robbing those who hold property under the protection of the laws. Once withdraw that protection and the existing wealth would quickly disappear, leaving nothing but paper dollars and universal destitution.

This is the brief and true explanation of the contraction of the currency which has hitherto taken place. The laws of 1874 and 1875 have not caused it. It is a well-known fact that there is less money in circulation in England, France, and Germany at the present time than there was four years ago. Much of the gold and silver which formerly circulated in those countries is now heaped up and lying idle in the vaults of the great banks. The reason of this is plain, and is precisely the explanation of the contraction which our paper money has undergone. By reason of over-speculation, over-trading, too great facilities for running in debt, dishonesty, fraud, and a combination of other disorders, which an inflation of credit inevitably breeds, prices became too high. Moreover, a state of things arose—and this is particularly true of this country—in which the industrious, honest, and really thrifty classes were defrauded for the benefit of rogues and prodigals. A reaction came, prices fell, and the curative process began and is now in progress everywhere. A necessary consequence of lower prices is that less money is required. To attempt to restore the former state of things by inflating the currency is as stupid as it would be to break the thermometer to make the weather warmer.

TABULATING MUNICIPAL PROGRESS.

The bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. GERARD, and favorably reported by the Committee on Cities, requiring municipal corporations to make annual reports to the Secretary of State, is a very important measure in the direction of municipal reform. It is too plain to escape common observation that confusion, litigation, extravagance, vice, crime, debt, and poverty have been increasing in our municipalities. Their population advances more rapidly than that of the country, and their immorality, poor rates, and official delinquency more rapidly than their population. Political corruption, vice, and extravagance in the cities and villages have naturally led to vast debts and crushing taxation. Hence, there are now several bills and constitutional amendments before the Legislature providing for various prohibitions upon city debt and taxation—which it is hoped the virtue and patriotism of members are equal to passing—but such amendments are admission that if the moral standard of the country was not higher than that of the cities we could not escape a load of debt which would produce general bankruptcy.

The same condition of our municipal affairs is shown in legislation. Twenty years ago only about a tenth or a fifteenth part of our statutes related to municipalities; now every fourth law enacted relates to some city or village. One hundred and fifty laws relating to New-York City, one hundred relating to Brooklyn, a dozen or more relating to such cities as Albany, Rochester, or Buffalo, are shown in each volume of Session Laws. We annually enact a greater number of municipal laws than is enacted in England in ten years, and yet our cities are not nearly so well governed, so cleanly, or so well paved as English cities. Such hasty and multifarious laws lead to an amount of litigation not less exceptional and alarming. Crime and the impunity of the guilty increases for the same reason and in like ratio. New-York has more criminals and more arrests annually than London, and its government is more expensive, though it has not one-third of the population.

At this moment there are two legislative committees and one State Commission about to report the results of their efforts to probe the depths of our Municipal misrule. They may very likely suggest improved methods of city government. But there is need of a law that shall give us far more complete in formation of the real condition of our cities and villages. All laws will fail that are not based on an accurate knowledge of the facts and conditions they are to affect. Our City legislation of late has been inadequate in great measure for these two reasons: first, because cities and villages have been treated as having interests and rights paramount, and not subordinate, to those of the State; and second, because hasty, partisan municipal statutes by the thousand have been enacted by legislators ignorant of even the most general facts as to the real condition of the municipalities.

Cities and villages are parts of the State to which legislative, judicial, and executive authority is given, not to be used for the profit of local politicians, but to be honestly and economically exercised, especially for the benefit of the locality, but essentially for the general good. The State is bound to see that it is so used, and ought to keep itself at all times informed as to what are the facts in that regard. This duty of supervision and information has been utterly and disastrously neglected. The State has no records of their expenditures, death-rate, pauperism, criminality, or other local peculiarities, that will at all compare with those preserved among the other more advanced nations. The State requires railroad companies, savings banks, insurance companies, and other corporations, in a far less degree exercising public functions, and much more indirect and remote in their influence upon public morality and prosperity, to make detailed reports annually, covering minute particulars; but great municipal corporations—some of them expending more money, and affecting larger interests, than several States of the Union—and villages, the smallest of which exercise political power, extending to crime, vice, education, taxation, pauperism, and personal comfort and society—are required to make no reports. Indeed, they keep no records which render a comparison possible between them, as to the manner in which this authority is used.

What can more strikingly illustrate our neglect of duty as a State in these regards than the fact that it is equally impossible to tell how great is either the death rate or the debt of our principal cities and villages? There is not a city or village in any but the most benighted portions of Europe as to which such information is not to be had, or as to which nearly all the information called for by this bill is not regularly preserved. Indeed, so pernicious and demoralizing was the lesson of secrecy taught by the plunderers of the New-York City Treasury, that neither the Police Commission nor the Commissioners of Charities and Correction have made since 1870 the report required by law. It is almost incredible that a Senator could, without a blush, ask the use of knowing how many vagabond beggars the villages support at this time, when village and town officers are getting rich by supplying at a profit the impudent demands of sturdy tramps, and the number of criminal, stalwart, threatening beggars lounging and stealing in the cities in the Winter, and marauding in the country in the Summer, is alarmingly on the increase. What does he think of the national census, which requires the bushels of beans, the barrels of onions, and ages of unmarried spinsters?

There is no kind of information called for by this bill which Senators do not need to know, or which it would not improve municipal village officers to be able to give. They are only required to report such information as they have or can get, and if they will give less time to pot-house politics and more to acquiring that knowledge which the officers of every well-governed municipality in the world possess they will find no difficulty in discharging their duties under such a law. Partisan schemers, who care more for the caucus than for the village; the corrupt leaders of rings, who thrive on stealings from municipal Treasuries, will, of course, oppose all that publicity and opportunity for comparison which would expose their knavery.

There are many cities or villages in the State of about the same size. There is no good reason why taxes, death-rate, salaries, sickness, the number of paupers and truants, and the cost of government, and generally the facts on nearly all the points covered by the reports to be made should not be about the same; but there is reason to believe they are now very different. Is it not plain that a comparison of these reports will arouse some salutary criticism? Will one village of ten thousand people consent to pay thirty per cent. per year more for being governed than another village of the same size? The good effects of such comparisons are well known in England, and we sadly need that admonishing information and healthy rivalry. We hope the Senate will lose no time in approving this bill; for there can be no doubt that the information it will call forth will be of the highest utility.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

A mutually advantageous commercial treaty with Canada is so obviously desirable, that the resolution of the Boston Board of Trade, approving of the appointment of Commissioners under the joint resolution of Congress, seems somewhat superfluous. Only a few extremists deprecate the cultivation of closer business intercourse with a thrifty, growing people, who must always remain our neighbors. Ten or eleven years ago, there were politicians who imagined that by shutting them out of our markets, and denying our own people the benefit of comparatively free access to the markets of Canada, the annexation of that country might be accelerated. The idea was then popular at Washington that the abrogation of the old treaty would be followed by an impatient demand for the privileges of American citizenship. Experience has dispelled this delusion, while at the same time proving that a full share of the inconveniences and losses incident to non-reciprocity fall upon ourselves.

As a general proposition the expediency of some form of reciprocity is rarely denied. The moment, however, an attempt is made to reach some practical conclusion very serious differences appear. There are wealthy, well-organized interests, which insist that they shall be excepted, wholly or partially, from the operation of any treaty, and there are corresponding interests in Canada, which, with equal vehemence, protest against the admission of competing products. There would be no great difficulty, perhaps, if only a free interchange of natural products were concerned. On that basis, however, no arrangement satisfactory to this country could be completed. Our manufacturers contend that in consideration of the free admission of Canada's natural products, they should be permitted freely to send into Canada their manufactured goods. But Canada itself has a manufacturing interest to protect—not a large one, numerically speaking, compared with other classes of the population, but one that has been fostered by a judicious policy, that has absorbed much capital, and, as the manufacturers allege, would be ruined by unchecked competition with American goods. Just now the call for increased protection is the subject of debate at Ottawa, and though the Liberal Government in power there is evidently disposed to resist any scheme that would entail heavier burdens upon the many for the benefit of the few, it is tolerably certain that the advocates of protection, drawn as they are from both sides in Parliament, would be able to exercise important influence in the event of another reciprocity treaty coming up for discussion. They were actively hostile to the abortive arrangement to which Mr. GEORGE BROWN, an influential man in Canadian politics, was a party, and they have made themselves felt in several of the more recent elections in the Dominion.

Two things, then, are apparent on the Canadian side of this question. One is, that the denial of reciprocity has in no degree tended to loosen the attachment of the Canadians to Great Britain. The feeling in favor of annexation which was visible some years ago is dead, and there is no present likelihood of its revival, whether reciprocity be brought about or not. The other thing is, that the protective principle is sufficiently potent in the politics of the Dominion to be worth remembering in any fresh attempt to restore reciprocity.

The question is still further complicated by the inability of Canada's rulers altogether to ignore imperial interests. With many of the attributes of sovereignty, Canada is not allowed to forget that in its legislation some consideration must be shown toward British wishes and interests; and the significance of this fact is not lessened by the quiet, courteous, almost invisible agencies through which it is allowed to operate. The outcry raised by the Yorkshire manufacturers against certain provisions of the Fish-Brown arrangement, originated in ignorance, but the declarations it elicited from Lords DERBY and CARNARVON must be borne in mind when estimating contingencies upon this subject.

Its American aspects are unincumbered by difficulties of this sort. But the diversities of opinion that exist among ourselves are too numerous to warant the expectation of an easy adjustment. Boards of trade and chambers of commerce may safely adopt resolutions affirming the excellence of reciprocity and the duty of Congress to promote it; but the real obstacles present themselves at a later stage. Protectionists and revenue reformers have their respective schemes, and both are confronted with the fact that besides considering the wants and interests of this country, they are bound also to consider what the other parties to the contract propose to exact and what they are willing to concede. Of course, a joint commission is intended to overcome these very difficulties, but the limitations under which it must act would probably render it of slight practical importance.

LIGHT.

Mr. WILLIAM CROOKES, F. R. S., is a man whom the gas companies ought to watch with jealous care. He has recently been cultivating an intimacy with solar light which may yet have the most disastrous results upon the business of those who supply us with feeble gas-light and enormous bills. Not long since he discovered that light possesses force enough to drive a small engine. As yet Mr. CROOKES' light-engine cannot begin to cope in speed with the average gas-meter, which is capable of adding up several thousand feet of gas per hour, even when the unfortunate householder has cut off the supply from the gas main. Still when a man undertakes, as Mr. CROOKES has done, to make an exhaustive study of solar light, he may at any time make a discovery which will emancipate the world from the control of gas companies.

Mr. CROOKES' most recent discovery is that light is heavy, or, in other words, that the solar rays are capable of being weighed, and that they have a very appreciable weight. Ever since some prying scientific person discovered that the air presses upon a square inch of the earth's surface with a weight of about fifteen pounds, been unable to quote, with any sort of comfort, the familiar poetical reference to trifles light as air. A trifle which weighs fifteen pounds to the square inch is an extremely heavy trifle, and there is a manifest impropriety in using it as a synonym for lightness. We had, however, preserved our simple faith that light was really light, in both senses of the word. But now comes Mr. CROOKES and informs us that the weight of light is equal to a pressure of fifty-seven tons upon every square mile of the earth's surface. He has weighed it in his own scales, and he vouches for their accuracy. It thus appears that in addition to being loaded with a tremendous weight of air, we are further oppressed during the day with a heavy weight of solar rays. Of course, the latter weight is removed during the night, and perhaps this fact solves the problem why the female mind has never been able to invent a night-shirt which is not too tight about the neck. The male neck is, in nearly all cases, measured during the daytime, and it is only reasonable to suppose that a collar which might be comfortably worn at noon, would prove painfully tight at night, when the withdrawal of the pressure of the sun's rays has permitted the neck to expand. This, however, is only a hypothesis which waits for Mr. CROOKES' consideration and decision. The new discovery shows how wonderfully accurate is the term "sun-stroke." When a man is "sun-struck," he is, according to Mr. CROOKES, actually struck on the head with a heavy sunbeam, and, of course, finds the blow very unpleasant and dangerous. It is to be hoped that Mr. CROOKES will devise some means to prevent the careless dropping of sunbeams on the heads of innocent persons. It is a most reprehensible practice, and Mr. CROOKES is obviously the man who ought to put a stop to it.

When a scientific person has gone so far as to be able to tell us with a calm countenance that the solar rays exert a pressure of three thousand millions of tons on the whole surface of the earth, no one need be surprised at anything he may do. If Mr. CROOKES can weigh a ray of light, why can he not bottle it and supply it at a fair price to his fellow-men? With what joy would men throw away their gas-fixtures, and smash their gas-meters, provided they could lay in a few tons of light from Mr. CROOKES' laboratory, and store them away for gradual consumption. Not only would the sun's rays be thus made to supersede gas, but in time they would undoubtedly be used to produce heat, both for house-warming purposes and for steam-engines. Mr. CROOKES has proved that light possesses force—which, of course, can be converted into heat as well as motion, and that it is ponderable. Now, let him contrive a plan for bottling light, and we can defy the gas companies and the coal-dealers. Time may yet prove that the learned Ladogan, who attempted to extract sunbeams from cucumbers, was not a crazy visionary. Mr. CROOKES has already accomplished feats in regard to light that are quite as marvelous; and unless he is assassinated by the agent of some alarmed gas company he may yet live to make still greater discoveries.

IMPEACHABILITY AFTER RESIGNATION OF OFFICE.

The crime of Secretary Belknap is a stain upon the public life of the country, but our justice may be vindicated by the prompt infliction of the full measure of constitutional punishment. The power to impeach him has been doubted, because of the resignation of his office. If there is any doubt as to the power of impeachment, no more suitable opportunity can occur to solve it and settle the proper construction of the Constitution. Judge Story has been cited as denying the power. He did not deny it, but said "it might be argued with some force that it would be a vain exercise of authority to try a delinquent for an impeachable offense when the most important object for which the remedy was given was no longer necessary or attainable. And although a judgment of disqualification might still be pronounced, the language of the Constitution may create some doubt whether it can be pronounced without being coupled with a removal from office." Having cautiously suggested a doubt, he with equal caution suggests the counter view. "There is also much force in the remark that an impeachment is a proceeding purely of a political nature. It is not so much designed to punish an offender as to secure the State against gross official misdemeanors. It touches neither his person nor his property, but simply divests him of his political capacity." Of course his political incapacity can be produced only by a judgment disqualifying him to hold office, which is really "the most important object for which the remedy is given." We think that the suggested doubt will vanish when the precedents and the underlying reasons of the Constitution are duly considered.

The Constitution vests the Senate, as a court of impeachment, with the whole undefined power of impeachment. It has been the concurring opinion of that court, in all the cases it has tried, and of all the writers on the Federal Constitution, from the *Federalist* down, that the Senate's jurisdiction of offenses by officers of the United States is coextensive with the jurisdiction of the House of Lords in England in like cases. What that jurisdiction is thus becomes a historical question. In England the House of Commons, and in the United States the House of Representatives, is the grand inquest of the nation to accuse. In England the House of Lords, and in the United States the Senate, is the high court to try the accusation. In both countries the jurisdiction is not restricted to common law or statutable crimes, but extends to every wrong done in office. Though the jurisdictions are identical in England and America, the power to punish differs in the two countries. In England the court may inflict the punishment of death, of imprisonment, of banishment, of fine and forfeiture, of removal from office, and of perpetual disability to hold office. But here, the Constitution expresly limits the punishment to removal from office and disability to hold office. Neither in England nor here is the time within which the impeachable offense may be tried limited by the Constitution, or the common law, or statute, but the offender remains liable to punishment to the end of his natural life. He cannot be pardoned; he cannot make a composition; he cannot avail himself of the efflux of time to escape the accuser or the court. Great reasons of State policy have thus perpetuated the liability to punishment, and brushed away all the expedients for escape. The sword of public justice is suspended over the head of the criminal until he passes through the gate of death to the audit of the final judgment. Such is the jurisdiction by impeachment, as historically traced through the practice of England and America, from the earliest period of its exercise to the present time.

Looking at that historical record, and to the fundamental policy on which the jurisdiction rests, it is an amazing proposition that the offender can strike down the jurisdiction, and break the sword of justice, at his mere pleasure. It is said he may, at will, "step down and out," and the power to punish is gone. The argument in support of this pretense would have been precisely the same if all the power to punish exercised by the House of Lords had been retained to the Senate by the Constitution, viz., as the power to remove is lost by the resignation, you cannot retain the jurisdiction to inflict the other punishments to which the offender is amenable by the Constitution. It is not claimed that this absurd result is suitable on any rational grounds of policy and justice, but that it is necessitated by the inapt verbiage by which the Constitution confers the power of impeachment. That no such necessity exists can be clearly shown. The suggested limitation of the power to impeach arises from a failure to distinguish between the jurisdiction to try and the power to punish. The jurisdiction to try is conferred by article 1, section 3, subdivision 6, in these words: "The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments." That confers the whole, undefined jurisdiction, and makes the Senate the sole judges of the kind of offenses which are the proper subject of impeachment. That the crime of Secretary Belknap belongs to the class of impeachable offenses nobody doubts. The next subdivision of the same section confers, or rather limits, the power to punish: "Judgment in case of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States." Here is conferred the power to try all impeachable offenses, and to inflict all the enumerated punishments. Now, if the Senate proceeds to try the impeachable offense which the Secretary is assumed to have committed, can it be stopped by his saying: I have, by resigning, put it out of your power to inflict one of the enumerated punishments, therefore you shall not inflict the other; I have put it out of your power to turn me out of office, therefore you shall not disqualify me from holding other offices. If the Constitution had also authorized fine and imprisonment, the offender would have added, you shall neither disqualify me, nor fine me, nor imprison me, because I have put it out of your power to remove me.

It is not to be doubted that when the Constitution confers jurisdiction to try and to punish, it by implication confers all incidental powers necessary as means to the contemplated end. When it confers the power to disqualify to hold office, it does not mean to put it in the power of the delinquent officer to defeat it. The disqualification to hold any future office does not fall upon the offender as the actual present incumbent of a particular office, but upon the natural man as a potential incumbent of some other office in the future; and it operates *in futuro* to destroy that potentiality. His being in office when tried is not the fact which gives jurisdiction to try him; but the fact that he had been in office and had committed an official wrong. It seems the strangest perversion of common sense to say that where the law allows a court to inflict two distinct punishments it shall not inflict one because it has become impossible to inflict the other. It is a sufficient answer to all such platitudes to say that when the power is conferred to produce a given legal effect, it is effectually conferred, and cannot be defeated by a fortuity which prevents the production of another independent effect.

It may be said that a court is not competent to try any offense which it is not competent to punish. Granted; but the converse is equally true, that where it is competent for the court to inflict a given punishment, it is competent to try the offense for which that punishment may be inflicted. If it is said there is but one penalty, removal and perpetual disability, and the whole or none must be inflicted, we answer that it is not true; removal and disability are two penalties, and one or both may be inflicted; and only one—viz., removal—was inflicted on the impeachment of Judge Pickering. Keeping in mind the distinction between the undefined and unlimited power to try and the defined and limited power to punish, the narrow construction deduced from the verbiage conferring the latter power is cleared away.

Passing from the general reasoning by which the power to impeach is maintained, we come to the precedents. One well-considered American case is directly in point, viz., that of Judge Barnard in the State of New-York. Precisely stated, the proposition in denial of the jurisdiction is, that an officer cannot be impeached except for an offense committed in an existing term of office. Judge Barnard was impeached for offenses committed during a term of office which had expired, as well as for offenses committed in the term not yet expired. A plea to the jurisdiction was interposed in respect of the articles charging offenses in the term that had expired, and a motion was made to strike out those articles. The point was elaborately argued by eminent counsel on behalf of the Judge, and by the senior counsel of the managers, and was decided against the accused, and judgment passed against him on those articles. No case could be found maintaining the opposite view, and the jurisdiction was sustained on the general grounds urged in support of it, and upon the uniform series of adjudications in England.

The same point was raised and feebly pressed on the impeachment of Senator Blount after the Senate had expelled him. The very eminent counsel who defended Blount—Mr. Dallas and Mr. Ingersoll, of the Pennsylvania Bar—conceded that he could not escape impeachment by resigning his office, but urged that the Senate had, by expelling him, so prejudged the case as to disqualify it to sit on his impeachment. This objection was disregarded, but the case was decided on the ground that Blount was not impeachable, because a Senator is not an officer of of the United States. The managers did not cite the English cases in which impeachments had been maintained against officers who had vacated their offices, apparently because they did not regard the point as admitting of a doubt. But many of the English cases were cited by the counsel of the managers in the Barnard case. Several of them will be referred to for illustration. Lord Chancellor Somers went out of office in 1700, and in 1701 was impeached for having put the great seal to the partition treaties between England and France. Lord Chancellor Macclesfield was impeached in 1725, after he had vacated the office of Lord Chancellor, and was condemned to pay a fine of £30,000 sterling, and be imprisoned in the tower. Proceedings were in 1785 commenced against Sir Elijah Impey, Chief Justice of India, after he was recalled, but impeachment was abandoned for lack of criminating evidence. In 1788 Warren Hastings, Governor General of India, was impeached after his term of office had expired. In 1808 Viscount Melville, Treasurer of the Navy, was impeached after his resignation had been accepted. Other instances might be cited from the English State trials, but these suffice to show the uniform practice. They all occurred after the revolution of 1688, and after the administration of justice had ceased to be turbulent and tyrannical. It is evident that in many, indeed in most, cases the offense is less likely to be discovered during a term of office than after it has expired, and if it could not afterward be punished it would not be punished at all. The sting of the punishment, which should most effectively dissuade from official misconduct, is not in the present loss of office, (which is usually held by a fragile tenure,) but in the disgrace of a perpetual disqualification to hold office.

It seems to us entirely clear, upon the text of the Constitution, upon policy and reason, and upon the unbroken chain of authorities, that the resignation of his office has not affected the power of the House to impeach nor of the Senate to try Secretary Belknap, and that those who have affirmed the contrary have merely begged the question.

The President has been harshly censured for accepting Mr. Belknap's resignation. Surely it was not desirable to continue him in office after his delinquency became known. It would have been the plain duty of the President to remove him if he had not resigned. The President accepted his resignation without reference to the question of impeachment, and the President was right. It was no more in the President's power to prevent his resignation of the office than it was in his power to compel his acceptance of an appointment to it. Compulsory holding of civil office is not allowed by our law, and it is nonsense to talk of forcing a man to continue in office that he may be punished by turning him out of it. But for the offenses committed by him while in office the punishment should be prompt, certain, and to the utmost limit of the power of the Government.

REPEAL OF THE BANKRUPT LAW OPPOSED.

PORTLAND, Me., March 7.—Many merchants of Portland being dissatisfied with the action of the Board of Trade, last week, recommending the total repeal of the Bankrupt law, a meeting was held to-day and it was voted to recommend a petition remonstrating against the repeal and asking amendment of the law.

THE CASE OF GEN. BELKNAP.

MR. CLYMER'S POLITICAL TACTICS.

HIS EFFORTS TO COVER THE BLUNDER IN ALLOWING MARSH TO LEAVE—REFUSAL OF THE HOUSE TO PERMIT THE GRAND JURY TO HAVE THE TESTIMONY AGAINST BELKNAP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The debate in the House to-day was a comedy of errors almost from beginning to end. It was begun for the purpose of covering up the great blunder of Mr. Clymer's committee in permitting the witness Marsh to leave the country. The underlying error in bringing the subject before the House, and of the mode of discussion when it was there, was the false supposition that the President had ordered the prosecution of this witness. The Democrats ended the day with the error of refusing to give the only evidence of Belknap's guilt accessible into the hands of the District Grand Jury, in order that he might be prosecuted at law. Mr. Clymer and the members of his committee may also prove mistaken in their belief that the Democratic Party will gain something by conducting the case against Belknap as a purely partisan affair. Perhaps Mr. Clymer may be in error in his supposition that it would "strike terror throughout this land" for him to appear before the District Grand Jury. Mr. Clymer claimed that Marsh fled to Canada because it had been ordered by the Cabinet that criminal proceedings should be brought against him. In the first place, as stated last night, it is false that any such order was made. There was no intention to embarrass either the prosecution before the Senate or before the courts by frightening the principal witness away. In the next place, if such an order had been made, it could not have furnished the motive for Mr. Marsh's flight. It is clearly shown by dispatches in the New-York papers that Marsh left that City on Friday, and was as far as Peekskill on his way toward Montreal before the hour when the Cabinet meeting adjourned. The misinformation about the action of the Cabinet was printed in some New-York papers Saturday morning. At that time Marsh was already in Canada, so that the case comes back again to where it was in the beginning, that Marsh took the earliest opportunity after his discharge by the committee to leave the country. It seems that the report that the secret service people had given warning of Marsh's departure was incorrect. This was stated at the time in these dispatches, with a qualifying clause of doubt. It is now stated that the Republican members did not protest against his discharge. This is true in so far as the objection was not made at the time he was finally discharged by the committee, but on the day before, when Mr. Clymer, according to his statement made on the floor of the House, would have discharged the witness but for the objection raised by Mr. Bass. When Mr. Marsh was finally discharged Mr. Clymer took the pains to go with him in person and introduce him to the Sergeant at Arms in order that he might collect his witness fees and expenses without unnecessary delay. This was Mr. Clymer's own admission on the floor.

The representation heretofore made that the evidence taken by the Clymer Committee was not sufficient to convict Belknap before the Senate or the court, was not only admitted but repeatedly asserted on the Democratic side as an excuse for their refusal to let the Grand Jury have charge of the case. Mr. Lamar says the only person who could be indicted on the evidence before the committee is Marsh; that there is not even evidence enough against Belknap for the Grand Jury to act upon. This is a most forcible presentation of the fact that the committee reported the case at the time when they did solely for the purpose of making something for the party. The plea that Marsh hastened away to escape threatened indictment is the more absurd when it is remembered that the only testimony against him was his own statement, which the law explicitly provides should not be used in the courts against him. He could only be indicted after the hunting up of new evidence, which is surely not accessible here, and would probably be found only with great difficulty and delay. The law and the circumstances combined to give him double protection, and any careful committee man but Mr. Clymer would so have advised him. There has been a law such as the Democrats now demand for the protection of witnesses, and it will probably be found on looking up the record that the Democrats voted in a past Congress to repeal it. There was a provision that no person should be liable to prosecution on account of any action concerning which he as a witness gave evidence before a committee of Congress. In two or three cases it was discovered that persons who had been guilty of enormous frauds came voluntarily before committees and testified sufficiently of facts within their knowledge to save them from criminal proceedings. It was this discovery of the operation of the law that caused it to be changed so that a witness should not be troubled on the testimony given by himself. Under the law proposed Secretary Belknap could have saved himself absolutely from punishment in the courts, if not in the Senate, by telling the whole story of his connection with the post-traderships. Marsh would have been here to-day if not discharged by the Clymer Committee. One excuse privately made for Mr. Clymer is that he thought he would not be justified in detaining the witness because of the expense for fees which the detention would involve.

The true motive of the display by Messrs. Clymer, Blackburn, and Robbins was probably better expressed in the street car, while those gentlemen were on their way from the court-room to the Capitol, than by either of them in subsequent debate. Mr. Blackburn, with some embellishments of speech probably usual with Kentucky gentlemen, said that the President of the United States should not take the prosecution of this case out of the hands of the Democratic Party. This is what might be called the "true inwardness" of the whole affair. The reasons given in the House for not appearing before the Grand Jury were various. Mr. Clymer said, "It would strike terror throughout this land." Mr. Robbins, who said he went before the court "as a witness and a South Carolinian," though the country would suffer great detriment. Mr. Blackburn thought it was a very dreadful matter for the House to yield anything to the inquisitorial tribunals of this district. They all united in the assertion that the ends of justice would be frustrated by their giving the evidence in their possession, and then immediately afterward they all asserted positively they had no evidence which had not been reported to the House.

The simple fact is that neither the written testimony nor a copy of it can be used before the Grand Jury without verification of the persons who were present when the testimony was taken. The indictment against Bill King was obtained by summoning members of the Ways and Means Committee who came to Washington cheerfully, although it was in the time of vacation, to assist the court in the prosecutions. Clymer & Co. were driven from one position to another all through the day of most exciting debate. Mr. Clymer seems to be getting deeper and deeper into difficulty. He appeared extremely sensitive all day.

THE ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT.

THURSDAY THE PROBABLE DAY FOR PRESENTING THEM—IMMUNITY OF WITNESSES BEFORE COMMITTEES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The articles of impeachment will probably not be submitted to the House before Thursday, the debate of to-day having made necessary the postponement of the Democratic caucus until that day. The proposition is to report to-morrow the bill granting immunity against arrest to witnesses before Congressional investigating committees, and to have action thereon, and let the introduction of the articles go over till Thursday and the election of the Board of Managers until Friday, so as to give the opportunity to the caucus for making the selections. The Judiciary Committee will, when they report the articles, ask authority to take further testimony for the purpose of presenting supplementary articles if necessary.

THE POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

THE WARRANT TO BE SERVED AND BAIL TO BE TAKEN TO-DAY—THE GRAND JURY'S ACTION NEUTRALIZED BY MR. CLYMER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The warrant for the arrest of Gen. Belknap has not been served, because it was supposed the Grand Jury would speedily find an indictment. It was not desired to put Gen. Belknap to the trouble of twice giving bail, and officers have had him in their personal custody at his own house, waiting for the indictment. The warrant from the Police Court was then to be dismissed. Since it is impossible to obtain the indictment very speedily, it has been determined to serve the warrant to-morrow, and place the ex-Secretary under bonds to appear when wanted. An hour has been privately agreed upon between the District Attorney and Gen. Belknap when he will be taken to the court, and, as no previous notice is intended to be given, the crowd of curious people will be avoided. The only purpose of serving this warrant is to prevent absolutely the escape of Gen. Belknap. There is no doubt whatever that his trunks were being packed at his house last Friday night, and that somebody, whether the ex-Secretary or Mrs. Belknap, had an intention of following in the footsteps of Mr. Marsh. It is admitted on all hands that the precautions were entirely proper, even if there had been no suggestions of a purpose to escape, and if Mr. Clymer had exercised the same vigilance in regard to Marsh he would not have been under the necessity to-day of charging somebody with having frightened that witness away in order to break the impeachment.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE AS WITNESSES BEFORE THE CRIMINAL COURT.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—This morning Representatives Clymer, Blackburn, and Robbins of North Carolina, members of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, appeared before the Criminal Court and stated that they had been subpœnaed to appear before the Grand Jury. They denied the authority of the court to interrogate them as to the testimony of any witness before a committee of Congress. Besides they are constantly engaged in their duties as members of the Committee, which would make it inconvenient for them to be present. They did not wish to plead their privileges, but to enter their protest, not only here, but on the records of Congress. District Attorney Wells said he thought he could remove the difficulty presented. In the first place, he said, there was no motive or desire to ask any member of the committee anything as to any matter testified to by any witness before the committee, and in the second place, while appreciating the duties and engagements of the distinguished gentlemen, he thought the Grand Jury would fix such time as would subject the gentlemen to the least inconvenience. To this they answered that if they were required to go before the Grand Jury and testify in relation to any matter, it would be impossible for them, as members of the committee, to give due attention to the examination of the matters with which they were especially intrusted.

Judge McArthur remarked that it would not be competent for them to testify as to what a witness said before the committee, because that would be only hearsay evidence. He would consider the matter and confer with the District Attorney, so that when these gentlemen were wanted they could be so informed. The gentlemen then left the court.

NOTES REGARDING THE CASE.

SECRETARY CHANDLER DENIES THE REPORTED CONFESSION—CAPT. ROBINSON AGAIN—MARSH.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Secretary Chandler says the published story of an interview between him and Gen. Belknap last Thursday morning, and of what is reported to have been a full confession of Gen. Belknap and his wife made to him on that occasion, was all made up. No such conversation and no such confession occurred then or subsequently.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—Capt. George T. Robinson received a communication yesterday from H. B. Banning, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, requesting him to appear before that committee to make a complete statement of matters within his knowledge bearing upon the pending investigation. Capt. Robinson states that he is very anxious to appear before the committee, and will do so immediately should his counsel consent, which, he says, is most probable, as it will give him an opportunity to show the charges made against him to be false. He acknowledges having written the letter to Secretary Belknap charging J. S. Evans & Co. with maliciously slandering the Secretary by saying he accepted bribes from them, and offering his services to prosecute them. Capt. Robinson says his design in writing this letter was to influence Belknap to retain him in the Army, his trial pending at the time.

The Grand Jury to-day examined Col. Adams, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, in the Belknap case, and to-morrow William Tomlinson, Mrs. Belknap's brother, will appear before them as a witness.

The opinion prevails among lawyers who have examined the case that since the flight of Marsh there is no such testimony in the possession of the House of Representatives as would convict Belknap either on impeachment or in the Criminal Court, Marsh having left with the committee no paper, note, or other evidence showing Belknap's transactions with him. Efforts are being made, however, to procure additional testimony to support the impeachment articles.

Everything remains unchanged about the residence of ex-Secretary Belknap. Three policemen still continue on duty about the premises. A few friends called to see him this evening.

It is said the post trader at Fort Leavenworth could make some important disclosures regarding the sutlership there if he were required to speak.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—William Patrick, an old and honored citizen of St. Louis, President of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Marble Company, says the Government lost over two hundred thousand dollars in the letting of the contracts for head-stones for soldiers' graves. He asserts that the bid of the Knoxville Company for the stones was over sixty thousand dollars less than that of the man who got the contract, and that after the award was made there were modifications of the contract which reduced the cost of the stones to the contractor considerably over one hundred thousand dollars.

GEN. BELKNAP'S OFFENSE NOT HERETOFORE KNOWN.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Monday says: "The assertion has been made that charges and proof of corrupt practices against Secretary Belknap were brought forward in 1872, and were whitewashed and suppressed. This statement is characterized as false in every particular by Gen. Coburn, of Indiana, who was Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs of the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses. He states that an investigation was had by the Committee in 1872, when Gen. Hazen, among others, was summoned from a long distance and closely interrogated by the sharp and watchful Democrats on the committee, but neither his testimony nor any other that was elicited tended to raise so much as a suspicion of the integrity of Secretary Belknap. The labors of the committee were searching and indefatigable, the testimony was published in full, and not a Democrat in the House raised a question as to the accuracy and fairness of the conclusions embodied in the committee's report."

ALBANY.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE IN RELATION TO THE MARINE COURT JUDGESHIP—A BILL FOR ESTABLISHING A COURT OF CLAIMS—SPEAKER HUSTED GRANTED A LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO VISIT HIS SICK FATHER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 7, 1876.

Senator Bixby's resolutions relative to the appointment of Mr. Sinnott by Gov. Tilden to a place on the bench of the Marine Court in New-York made vacant by the death of the late Judge Spaulding provoked some slight discussion when presented in the Senate this morning. It did not appear that there was any difference of opinion among Senators as to the propriety of the resolutions of inquiry, but several Senators, both Democratic and Republican, objected to the recitals in the preamble. In presenting the preamble and resolution as published in THE TIMES of this morning, Mr. Bixby made a speech, in which he characterized the Governor's action as a conspicuous violation of the rights and privileges of the Senate. It was, too, he thought unfair and unwise in view of the verdict of the people last Fall passed upon Mr. Sinnott, when he ran for the office to which the Governor had now appointed him. The speaker devoted the greater part of his address to citations of law on the question. He had not been able after a careful examination of the statutes to find any warrant in law for the Governor's action. Senator Jacobs had no objection to the resolution, but he moved that the statements in the preamble be stricken out. Senator Starbuck was in favor of referring the whole matter to the Judiciary Committee. He thought it would be well for that body to examine the question thoroughly and report to the Senate whether, in their opinion, the Governor had violated the law. Senator Worden did not think such a course would be satisfactory to either side. He was not prepared to say whether the Governor had or had not violated the law. If the Senate determined that he had exceeded his powers in assuming alone the responsibility of the appointment, the Senate would so declare. But they should not be forced into a false position in assuming to be true, without careful examination, the recital of the alleged facts contained in the preamble offered by a member of the Governor's own party. After some further debate the resolution of inquiry was sent to the Governor, stripped of the preamble and preceded merely by the statement that the Senate had been informed of the appointment of Mr. Sinnott. It is understood that the Governor, in anticipation of the action taken by the Senate, has prepared an elaborate Message, defending his course in making the appointment. Mr. Tilden may possibly incorporate in his Message on the Sinnott matter a defense of the position taken by him on the Auditorship question, which attracted so much attention in the early part of the session.

A petition signed by 500 lawyers of New-York was presented, protesting against the passage of the bill introduced some time ago in the Assembly giving the Sheriff of each county the service of summons and complaint in all actions in Courts of Record. Senator Coleman introduced an important bill in relation to the filing and recording of deeds and conveyances of real estate, which provides as follows: No deed of real property or contract for the sale of real property shall be sufficient to pass any title to such real property unless within thirty days after the date thereof such deed or contract shall be duly recorded in the office of the Clerk of the county where such real property or some part thereof is situated. No mortgage on real property shall be a lien thereon unless the same shall within fifteen days after the date thereof be duly recorded in the office of the Clerk of the county where such real property or some part thereof is situated. No chattel mortgage on any personal property or chattels shall be valid for any purpose unless within ten days after the date thereof such mortgage shall be duly filed in the office or place now designated by law for the filing of such mortgages. The act repeals all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with its provisions.

Senator Selkreg introduced a bill amending sections 50 and 51, of chapter 15, article 5, title 1, part 1, of the Revised Statutes, relating to officers of colleges and academies as follows: No Professor or tutor of any incorporated academy shall be a Trustee of such academy. No President or Professor of any such college, or Principal of any such academy who shall be a Trustee, shall have a vote in any case relating to his own salary or emoluments.

In Committee of the Whole the bill making appropriation for the support of the Government was considered, and after some short amendments had been made it was progressed and made the special order for to-morrow morning. Senator Gerard introduced a bill authorizing the establishment of a Court of Claims. It provides in substance as follows: It is to have full power to hear, examine, and determine all claims and demands of any and every character whatsoever, now existing and hereafter sought to be enforced, or hereafter arising, against the State of New-York. It shall consist of three Judges to be appointed by the Governor, within thirty days after the passage of this act and confirmed by the Senate. One of the number shall be selected to preside who shall be known as Chief Judge. It shall meet at Albany, but may sit elsewhere when deemed expedient. Judges shall receive $3,000 per annum. The officers of the Court shall be a clerk, at a salary of $1,500 per annum; an assistant clerk and stenographer, to receive a salary of $1,000 each, and messenger and attendant, who shall receive a salary of $600. The Court shall possess all the powers of the Supreme Court. It shall have power to call upon any of the departments or officers of the State, or of any county or municipality thereof, for any information or certified copies of papers within their control which may be deemed necessary, and shall have the use of all reports made by committees of or to the Legislature. Decisions must be rendered within ninety days after trial. Appeals to the Court of Appeals may be taken by either party within thirty days. Upon the filing of a judgment rendered in this court the Controller shall draw his warrant in favor of the owner of such judgment on the Treasurer of the State for the amount of such judgment, whereon satisfaction and payment thereof shall issue to such holder at their face or par value of bonds of the State of New-York, equal in amount to the judgment, payable within eighteen years from the date thereof, with interest thereon, payable semi-annually at the rate of five per cent. per annum, or shall, in his option, pay the said warrant in cash. Appropriations for such payments shall be made annually in the General Appropriation bill. After the passage of this act the office of Canal Appraiser shall cease to exist. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Robertson, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely the bill providing for the payment of $10 expenses each day to every Justice of the Supreme Court holding court out of the district to which he is regularly assigned.

BUSINESS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

In the Assembly this morning no business of general interest or importance was transacted. Early in the session Speaker Husted announced that because of the serious illness of his father he would be obliged to absent himself from the House for an indefinite period. Leave of absence was granted him, and on motion of Mr. Fish, George B. Sloan, of Oswego, was chosen Speaker pro tem. by acclamation. On taking his seat Mr. Sloan made a brief speech, thanking the House for the honor conferred upon him. A large number of local bills were considered in Committee of the Whole; that which relates to the payment of assessments for local improvements in the City of New-York was progressed, and then an adjournment was had until to-morrow morning.

JOHN MORRISSEY'S WAGES BILL—THE MARINE COURT JUDGESHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 7.—The Assembly Committee on Cities had a long session this evening to consider Senator Morrissey's bill, which gives the Common Council power to fix the rate of wages paid laborers employed by the Government of New-York City. Mr. Morrissey appeared before the committee and made an argument in favor of the bill. He said that the power to fix the rate of wages of laborers employed by the City rested naturally with the Common Council, the members of which were the direct representatives of the people. The reduction of laborers' wages was, as everybody knew, due to the action of Tammany Hall, and he was assured that the present bill was opposed by the same influence. He understood that a letter had been written by Mayor Wickham, in which he urged the defeat of the bill under discussion. Mr. Fish, the Chairman of the Committee, said that such was the case, and at the request of Mr. Morrissey he read the letter. It protests against the passage of the bill, but gives no grounds for the protest. Mr. Morrissey, in continuing his remarks, argued from the letter that Mayor Wickham and Tammany Hall were clearly in opposition to the best interests of the laborer.

Gov. Tilden has prepared his answer to Senator Bixby's resolution calling upon him to explain his action in filling the vacancy in the Marine Court of New-York City without the advice of the Senate. It will be presented to-morrow or next day, and in it Mr. Tilden will try to prove that he has acted strictly in accordance with law. The answer sets forth, among other things, that the act of 1852 provided that vacancies in the Marine Court should be filled in the same way as vacancies in the Superior Court. Such vacancies, the answer contends, were to be filled by the Governor without the advice of the Senate, the person so appointed to hold office until the next general election.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CIRCULAR IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS—OPENING OF A HOSPITAL BY THE QUEEN.

LONDON, March 7.—In the House of Lords this evening, Viscount Cardwell presented a petition signed by the Protestant Dissenting ministers of London, praying for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Fugitive Slave Circular. In taking this step, Lord Cardwell pointed to the efforts of civilized nations, including the United States, to abolish slavery.

Lord Cairns, in reply, explained that the object of the circular was to inform commanders of Her Majesty's vessels that it would not suffice to take slaves on board; they must put them in a place of safety. But, inasmuch as a British vessel entering foreign waters was bound not to violate or abet violation of the laws of a foreign State, the English Government preferred refusing to receive slaves on board to surrendering them after they were received. Lord Cairns called to mind what the present Government had done toward suppressing the slave trade in Zanzibar and on the Gold Coast, and thanked God this was not a party question. Any Government would have done the same. The circular could not be withdrawn without leaving more stringent regulations in force. But a not small or unimportant step was about to be taken toward the time when it might be the destiny of England to consummate, as it had been her privilege to commence, the overthrow of that nefarious system which was the disgrace and curse of humanity.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria and Princess Beatrice to-day proceeded, by way of the Thames embankment, Queen Victoria street, Cornhill, Leadenhall street, and Whitechapel, to the new wing of the London Hospital, in Whitechapel road, to the opening of the hospital. A large body of troops acted as an escort, and immense and enthusiastic crowds of people lined the streets through which the royal party passed. A triumphal arch was erected, and many buildings were tastefully and profusely decorated. Business at the Stock Exchange and Royal Exchange, which are nearly on the line of the route taken, was neglected for the time. The residents of the "East End" of London are observing the day as a complete holiday.

THE CASE OF EX-MINISTER SCHENCK.

LONDON, March 8.—The *Hour* states that Lord Derby called on the Emma Mine Company to withdraw its suit against Hon. Robert C. Schenck, on the ground that the writ of arrest was served while Mr. Schenck held the office of Ambassador, and was therefore illegal. The company, in deference to Lord Derby, immediately withdrew the writ, and have sent a letter to Mr. Schenck notifying him of the withdrawal. The *Hour* says Mr. Schenck's course in quitting England without taking leave of the Queen is unprecedented.

FAILURE OF A CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

LONDON, March 8.—The *Hour* announces that the Co-operative Bank, (limited,) an institution similar to the Co-operative Credit Bank, has suspended payment. On Monday it had only twenty-five shillings cash on hand.

THE NEW MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE RECENT APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, March 8.—The *Times* says President Grant has returned to a custom as honorable to the United States as it is agreeable to other countries in nominating R. H. Dana to succeed Mr. Schenck. An American minister could bring no better credentials than the literary reputation of Mr. Dana.

SPAIN.

THE ADDRESS OF CONGRESS TO THE KING DRAFTED—RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

MADRID, March 7.—The address to the King has been drafted, and was read in the Congress to-day. It declares, referring to Don Carlos, that that obstinate and ambitious Prince has recrossed the Pyrenees without obtaining any concession which might encourage renewed rebellions. The Chamber rejoices that cordial relations exist with foreign powers, and hopes the difficulties between Spain and the United States will be settled to the satisfaction of the two countries, which should march united on the path of progress and liberty. Congress ardently desires that an arrangement be made with the Holy See consistent with mutual rights. It believes the conclusion of peace in Spain will destroy the last hopes of the authors of the war of devastation and pillage in Cuba. Peace unites the King and people, who together will vanquish all future obstacles.

KING ALFONSO IN THE NORTH—PACIFICATION OF THAT SECTION.

LONDON, March 8.—A special dispatch to the *Standard* from Miranda says that King Alfonso was received at Estella with but slight enthusiasm. The same correspondent says the Carlists and Liberals in the North are unanimous in defense of their local *fuéros*. The Alfonsist Generals also deprecate agitation against the *fuéros*, as hindering the pacification of the country. The Ministerial and Liberal newspapers of Madrid, however, contain daily attacks upon the *fuéros*.

The Government desires to adjourn the subject a year, when the conscription, from which the Basque Provinces have hitherto been exempt, will be extended to the whole kingdom.

Prime Minister Canovas has decided to largely reduce the army expenses. Fifty battalions have already been disbanded. Eighty thousand men under Gen. Campos will remain distributed as garrisons and flying columns throughout the Basque Provinces and Navarre. Twenty thousand soldiers will accompany the King on his entry into Madrid.

ACQUITTAL OF THE MURDERER OF AN ENGLISHMAN.

LONDON, March 8.—A telegram from Cadiz to the *Times* states that the man who murdered Frederick Roberts, an Englishman, at Huelva, in 1871, having been recently surrendered to justice, has been tried and acquitted in spite of overwhelming evidence against him. The English Government is moving in the matter. The English residents in Huelva and Cadiz are highly indignant.

FRANCE.

PREPARATION FOR THE OPENING OF THE SENATE AND CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES TO-DAY.

VERSAILLES, March 7.—The members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies held preparatory and merely formal sittings to-day. The Republican Union subsequently held a meeting. M. Gambetta made a speech, counseling united action, especially in view of the Ministerial question. The meeting adopted a resolution declaring "We will only support a homogeneous Cabinet which is firmly resolved to administer the country in a thoroughly republican sense, in conformity with the spirit of the Constitution and the will of the nation." Ex-President Thiers and Jules Simon were not present, both objecting to the meeting.

LONDON, March 7.—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Paris special says that M. Dufaure insists that the Cabinet be formed exclusively from the party of the Left. There will be no Presidential Message when the Assembly meets to-morrow.

THE FRESHET IN EUROPE.

THE SEINE AGAIN RISING AND THREATENING DISASTER.

PARIS, March 8.—The waters of the Seine are again rising. The floods threaten to become very disastrous.

RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.

ALARMING MILITARY WORKS IN PROGRESS ON THE EAST PRUSSIAN FRONTIER.

LONDON, March 8.—The *Ruski Mir* calls attention to the alarming enlargement of fortress and construction of strategical railways on the eastern frontier of Prussia.

THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

REPORTED PROCLAMATION OF A REPUBLIC IN SERVIA AND EXPULSION OF PRINCE MILAN.

VENICE, March 7.—The *Tempo* publishes a dispatch from Zagabria, dated to-day, stating that the Republic has been proclaimed in Servia, the Obrenovitch dynasty deposed, and Prince Milan escorted to the frontier.

TURKISH CRUELTIES IN BOSNIA.

LONDON, March 8.—The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch says horrible accounts of Turkish cruelties continue to arrive from Bosnia. Twelve hundred Turks attacked the Christian inhabitants of the town of Crupa last Sunday, murdering many and plundering the shops.

LONDON, March 8.—The Russian *Journal de Bourse* publishes a telegram announcing the restoration of tranquility at Krajugevatz after the election disorders.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Post* states that Prince Milan has, like the Prince of Montenegro, pledged himself to discountenance the insurrection in Herzegovina and exert his influence in favor of peace. The Northern Powers have in turn guaranteed both Princes against revolutionary movements.

A STARVING POPULATION.

THE PEOPLE OF THE DANISH ISLANDS SOUTH OF ICELAND IN UTTER DESTITUTION.

LONDON, March 7.—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Copenhagen correspondent writes: "The last mail from Iceland reports that the five hundred inhabitants of the Westmanna Islands—a group lying to the south of Iceland, and belonging to Denmark—are probably dying of starvation. The fisheries there last year were unsuccessful, and the inhabitants fearing their food would not last them throughout the Winter, sent to Iceland asking for supplies. Accordingly a small quantity of supplies was dispatched. About a month ago, however, a bottle was found on the coast of Iceland, containing a letter, stating that the supplies on hand were only adequate for one week, and a famine was inevitable. The dangers of the sea during the Winter months render communication with the Westmanna Islands almost impossible.

ITALY.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

ROME, March 7.—Signor Biancheri has been elected President of the Senate, defeating Depretis, the candidate of the Left.

THE CENTRAL AFRICAN EXPEDITION TO SAIL TO-DAY.

LONDON, March 8.—The *Times* correspondent at Rome telegraphs that a crowded meeting of the Italian Geographical Society was held yesterday to bid farewell to the Central African Expedition under the Marquis Antinori, Prof. Chiarini, and Capt. Martini, which embarks at Naples for Aden to-day. Crown Prince Humbert, Gen. Menabrea, and other distinguished persons were present. A banquet was given the members of the expedition last night.

CENTRAL ASIA.

CAPTURE OF THE LEADING KHOKAND INSURGENT.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 7.—Late Khokand advices state that the would-be Khan, Fulat Beg, having fled to the Altai Mountains for the purpose of inciting the mountain tribes to rise against Russian rule, has been captured and handed over to the authorities.

THE CROYDON RACES.

THE INTERNATIONAL HURDLE EVENT WON BY INGOMAR.

LONDON, March 7.—At Croydon to-day occurred the Croydon international hurdle race, which was won by Ingomar. Twenty horses started. Following is the summary:

N. Ennis' b. c. Ingomar, by Uncas, out of Wild Deer .. 1
Prince Batthyany's Harmonides, by Marsyas, out of July 2
Mr. A. C. Barclay's Fiorimel, by Dundee, out of Beeswing 3

The betting at the start was six to one against Ingomar; thirty to one against Harmonides, and twenty to one against Fiorimel.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 8—1 A. M.—*For New-England and the Middle States, rain, followed by partly cloudy and colder weather, brisk southerly winds, shifting to westerly and north-westerly, and rising barometer during the afternoon.*

Is Phosphorus Thought?

The *Medical and Surgical Reporter* publishes the result of the observations of Dr. L. Hodges Wood, wherein that gentleman proves that *phosphorus is actually consumed during mental work by the process of thinking*, and that unless brain-workers take care to supply this element, mental and nervous exhaustion will result, and a general breaking down of the vital forces and powers will follow. The results of the investigations of the learned doctor imply the necessity of supplying phosphorus to the brain and nervous system, upon occasions of mental or intellectual effort, be it study, anxiety, the continued contemplation of a single theme, or other labor tending to weary the brain. On account of its adaptability, its safety, its quality of being easily administered, its perfect assimilation, and *its purity*, and, above all, its magnificent tonic, invigorating, and vitalizing properties, WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES seem destined to supplant not only all other preparations of phosphorus, *but every other tonic*, and obtain general use as a means of supplying phosphorus to the system. It is the best, while it deservedly stands at the head of all tonic preparations. It is manufactured by WINCHESTER & CO., chemists, No. 36 John st., New-York.—*Toronto Globe.—Advertisement.*

BECAUSE A PERSON HAS A BAD COUGH it should not be inferred that consumption has set in, although a case of consumption is rarely met with unaccompanied by a distressing cough. Where, however, a disposition to pulmonary disease exists a cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the lungs, wastes the general strength, and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a cough, cold, or hoarseness without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the chest, than Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

THE LATEST TELEGRAPHIC AND GENERAL NEWS.
THE FULL STORY OF SECRETARY BELKNAP'S DISGRACE.
MR. BOWEN'S LAST STATEMENT.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.
HOUSEKEEPER'S COLUMN.
EDITORIALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.
AGRICULTURAL MATTER: MAKING MAPLE-SUGAR; THOROUGH-BRED SEEDS.
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS; THE NEW-YORK FARMERS' CLUB.

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Decayed teeth are not the only source of fetid breath, an habitual derangement of the stomach, which MILK OF MAGNESIA cures, is the main cause.

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

MARRIED.

HACKETT—BENNETT.—On Monday, March 6, by Rev. E. H. Chapin, at the residence of James L. Miller, Esq., No. 115 East 55th st., WILLIAM T. HACKETT, of Camden, N. J., to ELLA M. BENNETT, of New-York. No cards.

YOUNG—LAFON.—On Monday, Feb. 28, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Stearnes, ANNIE CATHARINE, daughter of Thomas Lafon, M. D., to CHARLES YOUNG, M. D., all of Newark, N. J.

DIED.

BLY.—At Nanuet, March 6, JAMES BLY, in the 66th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Nanuet Baptist Church, on Thursday, March 9, at 12 o'clock, without further notice. Trains by the way of N. J. and N. Y. Railway at 7:45 A. M., and by Northern Railway of N. J. 9:45 A. M.

BOGERT.—At Rahway, N. J., on Sunday, March 5, SUSAN, relict of Peter J. Bogert, of this City, in the 74th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 136 Grand st., Rahway. Carriages will meet 11 o'clock A. M. train Pennsylvania Railroad from foot of Desbrosses or Cortlandt sts.

BUNKER.—On Sunday, March 5, SARAH LOUISE, wife of William R. Bunker and daughter of David S. and Jane A. Mills.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, March 8, at 4:30 o'clock P. M., from No. 596 Greene av., (one door from Tompkins av.,) Brooklyn.

CONKLIN.—Suddenly, March 6, of pneumonia, MARY, wife of John P. Conklin, Sr., in the 67th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral Thursday, March 9, at 2 P. M., from New-England Congregational Church, South 9th st., between 5th and 6th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.

COOPER.—At Cloverport, Ky., Feb. 25, JOSEPHINE M., daughter of James R. and the late M. Maria Cooper.

☞ Newburg, Orange County, papers please copy.

DREW.—On Tuesday, March 7, after a lingering illness, ALICE FRANCES, beloved wife of James Drew and daughter of the late Valentine F. Strong, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 403 Cumberland st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 9, at 2 o'clock.

DUFFIE.—In this City, at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Isaac Gibson, on Monday evening, March 6, MARIA ROOSEVELT DUFFIE, daughter of the late Rev. Cornelius R. Duffie.

The relatives and friends and the friends of her brother, Rev. Dr. Duffie, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday morning, the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington av. and 35th st.

DU PONT.—At Nemours, near Wilmington, Del., on the 5th inst., CATHERINE BARTHELEMIE PAULINE, aged 11 months, only child of Henry Algernon and Mary Pauline Du Pont.

EDSALL.—At Tenafly, N. J., on Monday, March 6, CATHARINE, wife of Abel S. Edsall, aged 54 years and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the church at Ridgefield, N. J., on Wednesday, March 8, 1876, at 2:15 P. M. Train leaves foot of Chambers st., N. Y., at 12:30 P. M.

GUNTHER.—On Monday, March 6, JOHN CHARLES GUNTHER, formerly a member of the firm of C. G. Gunther & Sons, in the 53d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 241 East 14th st., on Thursday, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HUNT.—On Third day, 7th inst., at her late residence, No. 237 East 58th st., SARAH FRANCES, wife of James Hunt and daughter of the late Thomas Carpenter, of Mount Kisco.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Friends' Meeting-house, Chappaqua, on Fifth day, at 12:30 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 10:05 train from Grand Central Depot at Chappaqua Station.

JEREMIAH.—On Tuesday, March 7, THOMAS F. JEREMIAH, Jr., only son of Thomas F. and Louisa L. Jeremiah, in the 20th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, the 9th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Reformed Church, corner of 5th av. and 48th st.

KIRBY.—On Monday, March 6, STEPHEN R. KIRBY, M. D., aged 75 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 211 West 23d st., on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

KNOX.—March 6, 1876, Mrs. SUSAN KNOX, aged 70 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend funeral services from her late residence, No. 545 Greenwich st., at 12 o'clock, Wednesday, March 8, 1876.

KOHLSAAT.—Very suddenly, on Saturday evening, March 4, JOHN C. KOHLSAAT, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 26 West 56th st., on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

LAWSON.—On Monday, March 6, CHAS. M. LAWSON, aged 38 years.

Funeral Thursday, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from No. 52 Lee av., Brooklyn, E. D.

LEVY.—On Tuesday, March 7, JULIEN LEO, infant son of Samuel and Esther Levy, aged 20 months.

Funeral will take place Wednesday, March 8, at 10 A. M., at No. 66 West 52d st.

LEWIS.—In Watertown, Conn., March 7, 1876, suddenly, of scarlet fever, Mrs. JANE B., wife of E. B. Lewis, aged 23 years.

Funeral at Christ Church, Watertown, at 2 P. M. on Friday.

LOUNSBERY.—In Brooklyn, Sunday night, March 5, Mrs. MARGARET LOUNSBERY, widow of Nehemiah Lounsbery, in her 89th year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, March 8, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. N. W. King, No. 370 Clermont av.

MARSEILLES.—On Tuesday, March 7, JOSEPH V. MARSEILLES, son of the late John Marseilles, in the 35th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MORRISON.—On Sunday, March 5, CATHARINE GIBSON, wife of John H. Morrison, aged 62 years.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 422 West 23d st., on Wednesday, March 8, at 9 A. M. Remains to be taken to Newburg for interment.

OWENS.—On Tuesday, March 7, EDWARD OWENS, in the 91st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Thursday morning, at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d st., between 7th and 8th avs., at 10 o'clock.

PITT.—Entered into rest, Monday, March 6, at Stamford, Conn., MARY, wife of Charles Pitt, in her 83d year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from St. John's Episcopal Church, Stamford, on Thursday, March 9, at 2 o'clock. Train leaves Grand Central Depot 12 o'clock M.

RAY.—In Florence, Italy, Jan. 1, 1876, MARY REBECCA, widow of the late Richard Ray, and daughter of the late James Boggs.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from Grace Church.

RICHARD.—On Tuesday, March 7, EUGENE B., second son of Auguste Richard, aged 15 years and 1 month.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROBERTS.—On Sunday, March 5, 1876, WILLIAM ROBERTS, engraver, in the 53d year of his age.

The friends of the family and members of Lexington Lodge, No. 310, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 378 Halsey st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 8th inst., at 2 P. M.

ROGERS.—On Tuesday, March 7, of scarlet fever, CORDELIA M., only child of Madeleine S. and the late Boardman H. Rogers, aged 2 years and 5 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her grandfather, George McKibbin, No. 333 West 31st st., on Thursday, 9th inst., at 12 o'clock.

SLOCUM.—Suddenly, on Monday, March 6, MARY N. SLOCUM, widow of the late Thomas S. Slocum, in the 88th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Samuel M. Beckley, No. 132 East 24th st., on Thursday, the 9th inst., at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

SNOWDEN.—At Shady Side, N. J., on Sunday, 5th inst., Mrs. MARY E. SNOWDEN, widow of Howard F. Snowden, late of this City.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Incarnation, corner Madison av. and 35th st., on Thursday, 9th inst., at 10 A. M. Interment at Green-Wood.

STIGER.—At Mendham, N. J., on Monday, March 6, ANNIE HALL, youngest child of Silas C. and Annie E. Stiger, aged 3 years, 10 months, and 19 days.

Funeral to-day (Wednesday) at 1 P. M.

SYMS.—On Tuesday morning, March 7, WILLIAM SYMS, eldest son of W. J. Syms, in the 23d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 9th inst., at 10:30 A. M., from his father's residence, No. 18 West 45th st.

TERRY.—On Tuesday morning, March 7, Mrs. MARTHA TERRY, widow of Gershom Terry, in the 90th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family of the late Lucius Hart, are invited to attend her funeral at her late residence, No. 216 East 14th st., on Thursday at 10 A. M.

WEST.—Capt. STEPHEN W. WEST, on Sunday, March 5, 1876, the fifty-third anniversary of his wedding and in the 82d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Stapleton, Staten Island, on Thursday, March 9, at 11 A. M. Remains to be taken to Stelton, N. J., formerly Piscataway.

☞ New-Bedford, Mass., Galveston, and San Francisco papers please copy.

WHEELER.—On Monday evening, March 6, of diphtheria, MARIE GRANADE, youngest daughter of John and Alice S. Wheeler, aged 12 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 54 West 47th st., on Thursday, the 9th inst., at 12 M. The remains will be taken by special train to Woodlawn for interment.

WORCESTER.—On Sunday morning, March 5, SUSAN P., widow of Horatio Worcester, in the 70th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, David Dows, No. 55 West 23d st., Wednesday, March 8, at 11 A. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, March 11, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 12 M., for Europe, per steamer Nevada, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer China, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Gellert, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 4 A. M., for Scotland direct, (must be specially addressed,) per steamer Bolivia, via Glasgow; and at 11:30 A. M., for the Continent of Europe, per steamer America, via Southampton and Bremen; and at 12 M. for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer Germanic, via Queenstown.

The mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco March 16, 1876.

The direct mail for Brazil, &c., leaves New-York March 8. T. L. JAMES, P. M.

WILLIAM II., KING OF THE NETHERLANDS, conferred upon Dr. de Jongh a Silver Medal, specially struck for the purpose, as a reward for his valuable services to medicine in supplying the purest and most efficacious Cod Liver Oil. Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is sold in capsuled imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., London. Sole agents for the United States, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., New-York.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

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NOON SERVICE from 12 to 1 o'clock EVERY DAY, Saturday and Sunday excepted, in Madison Avenue Hall.

SUBJECTS:

MONDAY, March 6—"Reports of the Lord's Work."
TUESDAY, March 7—"Christ our Rock."
WEDNESDAY, March 8—"Promises."
THURSDAY, March 9—"Thanksgiving."
FRIDAY, March 10—"Intemperance."
SATURDAY, March 11, and every Saturday thereafter, the noon meeting will be held in Association Hall, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SERVICE at 4 o'clock in Madison Avenue Hall. TUESDAY, March 7—Lecture on the "Blood." Repeated in the evening. WEDNESDAY, March 8—Second lecture on "Blood." Repeated in the evening. THURSDAY, March 9—Lecture on "Heaven." Repeated in the evening. FRIDAY, March 10—Second lecture on "Heaven." Repeated in the evening.

Tickets required only for the afternoon meetings, and may be had on application at office, 4th av. and 26th st., Madison av. and 26th st., and at Young Men's Christian Association, 4th av. and 23d st.

EVERY NIGHT—Saturday excepted—services in Madison Avenue Hall at 8 o'clock.

MONDAY EVENING—Mr. SANKEY, assisted by a number of clergymen, will lead a praise meeting.

Mr. MOODY will meet the young converts and inquirers at Association Hall, corner 23d st. and 4th av., also at 8 o'clock.

The doors will be open one-half hour before each service.

WOMEN'S MEETING every day—Sunday excepted—from 1 to 1:45 P. M., in the Fourth Avenue Hall.

MEETING FOR YOUNG MEN ONLY in Fourth Avenue Hall at 9 o'clock.

No tickets required for any meetings except those specified.

The expenses of these meetings are large, and must be defrayed by private subscription. Contributions can be sent to J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Esq., Treasurer, No. 23 Wall st., or to SAMUEL THORNE, Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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WHY WE LAUGH. By SAMUEL S. COX, author of "Buckeye Abroad," "Eight Years in Congress," "Winter Sunbeams," &c. 12mo, Cloth, $1 50.

While this work is not without its philosophy, the logical element is not obtrusive, and its principal value and interest to general readers rest upon the fact that it contains the most entertaining collection of American anecdotes and humors ever published. The writer has gathered his illustrations largely from his own experience in the political arena, but he has culled also from other fields, so that there is scarcely a phase of American humor that is not here set forth in brilliant examples and in the author's most characteristic style. Different peoples laugh for different reasons; and no people is more peculiar in this respect than the American. What this distinctive peculiarity is Mr. Cox has clearly defined and most abundantly illustrated.

II.

THE SQUIRE'S LEGACY.

THE SQUIRE'S LEGACY. A Novel. By MARY CECIL HAY, author of "Old Myddelton's Money," "Victor and Vanquished," &c. 8vo, Paper, 75 cents.

The author knows how to construct a very pretty story, and to tell it with both pathos and humor.—*Standard*, London.

An excellent and very interesting novel. The characters are cleverly drawn, the descriptions full of power.—*John Bull*, London.

This book deserves the success which should attend pure ideals and a graceful fancy. Doris herself is a charming heroine. "A character more admirable still is Margaret Chamberlain.—*Athenæum*, London.

Miss Hay possesses remarkable fertility of invention.—*Examiner*, London.

III.

ROBINSON CRUSOE'S MONEY.

ROBINSON CRUSOE'S MONEY; or, the Remarkable Financial Fortunes and Misfortunes of a Remote Island Community. Fiction Founded upon Fact. By DAVID A. WELLS. With Illustrations by THOMAS NAST. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents; Cloth, $1.

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IV.

CARTER QUARTERMAN.

CARTER QUARTERMAN. A Novel. By WILLIAM M. BAKER, Author of "Inside," "The New Timothy," "Mose Evans," "A Good Year," &c. Illustrated. 8vo, Paper, 75 cents.

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On the Revelation.

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"MUST WE THEN MEET AS STRANGERS?" is now published for alto or baritone in F, besides the popular copy for soprano or tenor. Pronounced everywhere the best song of the day and the happiest effort of Mr. J. R. Thomas. Price, 40 cents. Copies mailed, postpaid, by the publishers, C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

THE SEVERAL REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY District Associations of the City of New-York are directed to meet at their head-quarters on the evening of FRIDAY, the 17th inst., for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Syracuse, on the 22d of March, 1876. Each district is entitled to elect the same number of delegates and alternates as they elected to the last State convention.

By order of the Republican Central Committee of the City of New-York. JACOB M. PATTERSON, Jr., President.
WILLARD BULLARD, CHAS. H. DUELL, } Secretaries.

THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS WILL meet in committee at No. 200 3d av. THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 8, 1876, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a movement toward a reorganization of the Republican Party throughout this State and County. The attendance of all honest Republicans is respectfully requested. S. S. LECONTE, Chairman.
HENRY C. ATWOOD, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The Exchange was very largely attended yesterday, Tuesday, March 7, and the property disposed of was more than usually valuable, while the total sales reached the sum of $344,405. The following is a review of the proceedings:

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at a Trustee's sale, sold down-town real estate as follows: Premises No. 120 Pearl street, east side, and No. 84 Water street, west side, 117 feet north of Old Slip, embracing a lot 23.2 by 128.8 by 24.2 by 126, extending through from street to street, with two five-story brick and granite buildings thereon, sold for $35,000 to Marx Ottinger. One five-story brick store, with lot 24.2 by 85, No. 83 Water street, east side, 71.2 feet north of Old Slip; sold for $13,750 to J. J. O'Donohue. One four-story brick store, with lot 24.2 by 85.2, No. 84 Front street, west side, 73.9 feet north of Old Slip; sold for $19,750 to Clark & Balch. One four-story brick store, with lot 24.1 by 96, No. 83 Front street, east side, 70.10 feet north of Old Slip; sold for $24,600 to Bryce & Smith; and one four-story brick store, with lot 24.1 by 98.9, No. 43 South street, west side, 70.7 feet north of Old Slip, with right to bulkhead opposite, on East River, sold for $28,000 to Moses Taylor.

A. H. Muller & Son, at public auction, to close an interest, disposed of the following valuable building lots: One lot, 25.5 by 100, Fifth avenue, north-east corner of Sixty-sixth street, sold for $27,000 to David McAlpin; one lot, 25 by 100, Fifth avenue, east side, adjoining above, sold for $18,600 to S. V. R. Cruger; one lot, 25 by 100, Fifth avenue, east side, 75.5 feet north of Sixty-sixth street, sold for $18,500 to Thomas Goadby, and one lot, 25 by 100.5, on East Sixty-sixth street, north side, 100 feet east of Fifth avenue, sold for $11,600 to G. W. Wight. A lot on Fifth avenue, adjoining those sold yesterday, was sold by Mr. Muller about three years ago for $53,000.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., at an executor's sale to close estate of Daniel Lord, deceased, sold the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 28.6 by 75, with lot 92 feet deep, No. 34 West Seventeenth street, south side, 496.6 feet west of Fifth avenue, for $34,750 to H. L. Grant.

Richard V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, H. R. Beekman, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story and basement brick house with lot, 25.9 by 100, No. 76 Fifth avenue, west side, 77.5 feet north of Thirteenth street, for $38,900, to David Auerbach; also a two-story brick stable with lot 25 by 103.3, on West Thirteenth street, north side, 100 feet west of Fifth avenue, for $15,800, to Marcus Konner. Mr. Harnett also sold, under a similar court decree, S. M. Morehouse, Esq., Referee, a four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.11 by 98.9, on East Thirty-fourth street, south side, 191.8 feet east of Lexington avenue, for $19,780, to John Ross, plaintiff in the legal action.

William Kennelly, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee, disposed of two pieces of property, viz.: one four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 19 by 100.5, on East Sixty-first street, north side, 152 feet east of Madison avenue, sold for $21,555 to John McCool; one four-story brown-stone-front store and French flat house, with lot 20 by 66, on Second avenue, west side, 80.4 feet north of Fifty-fifth street, sold for $100 over and above incumbrances, amounting to about $12,550, to David Waixel, the owner of a third mortgage on the building.

H. B. Herrts & Son, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, J. B. Joachimsen, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, No. 331 East Twenty-third street, north side, 275 feet west of First avenue, for $4,070 to I. J. Solomon.

E. A. Lawrence & Co., by order of the Department of Docks, sold some twenty-five pier and bulkhead leases, a report of which in detail will be found in another column.

Jere. Johnson, Jr., at public auction, sold a farm containing 43 79-100 acres of land, located at Rahway, N. J., and situate on the Westfield road, near Bloodgood Mills, for $60 an acre to Patrick Quade. A number of Brooklyn building lots were also offered for sale by Mr. Johnson, but withdrawn for the want of bids.

The legal sale by James M. Miller of two lots on East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, east of Second avenue, was adjourned to April 7, and the sale by Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins of a house and lot on East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, west of Third avenue, sine die.

Nothing further worthy of note occurred.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day at the Exchange public sales as follows are noticed:

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alexander Cameron, Esq., Referee, of a building, with plot 40 by 75 by 20 by 25 by 20 by 50, on Duane street, north side, 100 feet east of Broadway. Also, similar sale, J. C. Spencer, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 97.6 by 100, on Ninth avenue, north-west corner of Eighty-fifth street. Also, similar sale, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 17.6 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, north side, 107.6 feet west of Fourth avenue. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on West Fifty-ninth street, north side, 325 feet east of Eleventh avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, D. C. Calvin, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 240 Mulberry street, east side, between Spring and Prince streets.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25.1 by 100, on Tenth avenue, east side, 25.1 feet south of Sixty-seventh street; also, six lots, each 25 by 100.4, on West Sixty-sixth street, north side, 125 feet east of Tenth avenue, and two lots, each 25 by 100.4, on West Sixty-sixth street, south side, 300 feet east of Tenth avenue. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a house with lot 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Forty-third street, south side, 175 feet east of Eighth avenue.

By M. A. J. Lynch, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. T. Brown, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 25 by 100, on West Forty-ninth street, south side, 125 feet east of Eleventh avenue. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of the house with lot 20 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, south side, 100 feet east of Second avenue.

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 17.10 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street, north side, 177.10 feet west of Fifth avenue.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20 by 100, on Beekman place, east side, 120.5 feet north of East Fiftieth street. Also, similar sale, C. C. Edgerton, Esq., Referee, of one three-story and basement brick house, with lot 21 by 79.9, No. 20 East Thirteenth street, south side, 264 feet east of Fifth avenue. Also, public auction sale of the two-story and basement frame house, with lot 17 by 100.11, No. 224 East One Hundred and Sixth street, south side, 268 feet east of Third avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, MARCH 7.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

2 five-story brick buildings and 1 lot, No. 120 Pearl st., e. s., and No. 84 Walker st., w. s., 117 ft. n. of Old Slip, lot extending from street to street, 23.2x128.8x24.2x126 ... $35,000
1 five-story brick store and lot, No. 83 Water st., e. s., 71.2 ft. n. of Old Slip, lot 24.2x85 ... 13,750
1 four-story brick store and lot, No. 84 Front st., w. s., 73.9 ft. n. of Old Slip, lot 24.2x85.2 ... 19,750
1 four-story brick store and lot, No. 83 Front st., e. s., 70.10 ft. n. of Old Slip, lot 24.1x96 ... 24,600
1 four-story brick store and lot, No. 43 South st., w. s., 70.7 ft. n. of Old Slip, lot 24.1x98.9, with right to bulkhead opposite on East River, 24 ft. front ... 28,000

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 lot, 5th av., n. e. corner of 66th st., 25.5x100 ... 27,000
1 lot, 5th av., e. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 66th st., 25x100 ... 18,600
1 lot, 5th av., e. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 66th st., 25x100 ... 18,600
1 lot, East 66th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x100.5 ... 11,600

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 34 West 17th st., s. s., 496.6 ft. w. of 5th av., lot 28.6x92, house 28.6x75 ... $34,750

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 four-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 76 5th av., w. s., 77.5 ft. n. of 13th st., lot 25.9x100 ... $32,900
1 two-story brick stable and lot, West 13th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 5th av., lot 25x103.3 ... 15,800
1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, East 34th st., s. s., 191.8 ft. e. of Lexington av., lot 16.11x98.9 ... 19,780

By William Kennelly.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, East 61st st., n. s., 152 ft. e. of Madison av., lot 19x100.5 ... $21,555
1 four-story brown-stone-front store, French flat house and lot, 2d av., w. s., 80.4 ft. n. of 55th st., lot 20x66 ... 12,650

By B. H. Herts & Son.

1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 331 East 23d st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 1st av., lot 16.8x98.9 ... $4,070

RAHWAY, N. J.

By Jere Johnson, Jr.

1 farm, Westfield road, near Bloodgood Mills, 43 79-100 acres, $60 per acre ... $2,525

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, March 6.

Woodruff av., s. w. s., 75 ft., to Vineyard place, by 200, (24th Ward;) Sawrin Durell to Henry Verren ... nom.
Woodruff av., s. w. s., 75 ft. to Vineyard place, by 200, (24th Ward;) Henry Verren to Bianch Durell ... nom.
Mercer st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Houston st., 25x100 irregular; Edward Patterson, Referee, to J. A. Page ... $6,000
127th st., s. s., 337.6 ft. e. of 7th av., 62.6x99.11; William Sinclair, Referee, to Harriet Overheiser ... 7,450
10th av., n. e. corner of 54th st., 50x125; Casper J. Westervelt and wife to Mary L. Newton ... nom.
Elm st., n. corner of Tinton av., 150x100, 23d Ward; Philip Mitchell to Paul Groben ... 4,000
53d st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x100.5; Anna D. Tremer to Jacob Kalbe ... 10,000
19th st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 7th av., 75x93; John Post and wife to Christopher Mooney ... 24,750
46th st., s. s., 138 ft. w. of Broadway, 20x100; Manette A. Ackerman and husband to Alexander Godillot ... 19,500
Elizabeth st., s. e. s., 87.7x75, 24th Ward; Bernard Fagan and wife to John Molloy ... 1,100
Home st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Union av., 50x127.6, 23d Ward; Lorenzo Russell and wife to Charles S. Booth ... 4,000
79th st., w. s., 375 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x82.2x irregular to Lexington av.; William H. De Camp, Referee, to Lemuel B. Clark ... 1,000
10th av., n. e. corner of 154th st., 50x125; Nelson Newton and others to Casper J. Westervelt ... nom.
Wooster st., e. s., 175 ft. w. of Grand st., 100x73; Henry Barnard and wife to Abraham Wolff ... nom.
10th av., s. e. corner of 207th st., 49.11x100; Joseph J. Potter and wife to Charles A. Potter, Executor ... nom.
Dyckman st., n. e. corner of Sherman av., 100x100; same to same ... nom.
31st st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x98.9; Patrick Morrison and wife to H. Palmer and others, Executors ... 110
3d av., n. e. corner of 92d st., 75.6⅓x100; Ann Marshall to Mary L. Van Ness ... nom.
106th st., s. s., 568.9 ft. e. of 9th av., 18.9x100.11; Ezra B. Weston and wife to James W. Weston ... 2,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, e. s., No. 814, between 10th and 11th sts., 21 years, St. Clement's Church to Alexander Eagleson ... $3,250
7th av., e. s. and 21st st., 5 years, John Post to Charles W. Burd ... 800
8th av., Nos. 896 and 898, 9 years, Cornelia W. Valentine to Henry S. Leech ... 1,500
3d av., No. 1,038, store and cellar, 3 years, John K. Kornarens to Henry J. Kittle ... 1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS AND AT BARGAINS TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

Four-story brown-stone house, No. 784 5th av., near 62d st.
Four-story brown-stone house, No. 929 Madison av., 20x60x80, near 73d st.
Four lots on south side of 123d st., between 6th and 7th avs., suitable for immediate improvement.
One lot on 5th av., south-east corner of 66th st., 25x100, opposite Central Park.
Two lots on 64th st., south side, between 5th and Madison avs., 25x100 each.
Four lots, two on 84th and two on 85th sts., between Central Park and 9th av.
Also, many other choice pieces in desirable locations. Apply at office of the estate, of WILLIAM R. RAYNOR, No. 1,300 Broadway, corner 34th st.

THE FOLLOWING WELL-LOCATED HOUSES can be bought at current prices: 31st st., between 5th av. and Broadway, English basement; 34th st., near Madison av., recently fitted up, newly plumbed, &c.; 25th st., near Madison square; 34th st., near 5th av., extra-sized house and lot; 38th st., between 5th and 6th avs., exquisite English basement, in perfect order, at a low price; 39th st., near Madison av., full-sized, in fine order; 40th st., between 5th and 6th avs., new and attractive; 41st st., near 5th av., medium size, in fine order; 45th st., near 6th av., recently overhauled and fitted up, dining-room extension; 46th st., near 5th av., at a bargain; 43d st., East, near 5th av., medium-sized, in fine order; 54th st., near 5th av., extra well-built, full-sized; 55th st., near Madison av., medium-sized, at a bargain; also houses on 5th and Madison avs. Full particulars and permits from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

FOR SALE.—A SUPERIOR HOUSE IN WEST 49TH st., quite near 5th av., of extra width, having a two-story extended dining-room, 19x28, with silver safe built into the wall, back stairs to second story, costly steam-heating apparatus, sewer connection large and at an abrupt angle, plumbing as good as can be; ventilation perfect. This house was built by the owner under Mr. Griffith Thomas' personal and architectural charge, and is one of his best. The lot is a leasehold from Columbia College at $540 per annum ground rent and three renewals; possession May 1. For permits, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

$30,000 ONLY FOR A PERFECT GEM of a medium-sized four-story basement-house, near 5th av., 18th st. EASY TERMS. Offices No. 4 Pine st., and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FOR SALE, CONSIDERABLY LESS THAN COST—A four-story high stoop brown-stone house, 20x75x100, situated in West 52d st., close to 5th av.; house was built by Duggin & Crossman, in first-class style. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, OR WILL RENT, (FURnished,) No. 317 West 51st st. Lowest selling price, $27,500; $20,000 may remain. Lowest renting price, $250 a month; will rent only to first-class party; possession any time; can be seen any time. RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 8th av.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND SPLENDID PIECE OF property situated near Wall st. and close to Stock Exchange; it has a current rent-roll of $60,000 per annum; price $600,000. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOW PRICE OF $10,500, a three-story and basement high-stoop brick house, No. 231 West 36th st.; in good order, with immediate possession. Apply to the owner, BENJ. V. MOISE, No. 10 University place.

A FINE FULL-SIZED HOUSE, NEAR DR. Hall's new church, price very low. Also beautiful medium-sized house, same locality, $25,000; do., on 53d, 46th, and 39th sts., near 5th av., $32,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FORTY MINUTES FROM CITY HALL.—New house for sale; also choice lots; money loaned for building; Rutherford, N. J., first station on Erie Railway. D. B. IVISON, No. 138 Grand st., New-York.

FOR SALE REALLY LOW—House 22d st., $15,000; 13th st., $12,500; 55th st., $15,500; and a large number of others. WETHERBEE & MILLS, No. 1,218 Broadway.

LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 40TH ST.—CHOICE three-story high-stoop brown-stone-house: all improvements; 20x50x75. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

FOR SALE—HOUSES ON 5TH AV., 38TH, 39TH, 48th, 45th, 53d, and 56th sts., Madison and Lexington avs. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

$14,000 WILL BUY THREE-STORY brick, 38th st., near 7th av. PAUL P. TODD, No 55 Liberty st.

$25,000 WILL BUY FOUR-STORY brown-stone, 55th st., near Madison av. PAUL P. TODD, No. 55 Liberty st.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE in 46th st., between 5th and 6th avs., for sale cheap. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop brick house, No. 329 Greene av., Brooklyn; all improvements; fine location. Apply on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN MOUNT VERNON, THIRTY-TWO minutes from the City, and five minutes' walk from depot, a well-built cottage of seven rooms, with two or more lots of ground; fine healthy location; terms easy. Apply to D. PEARSON, Home Insurance Company, No. 135 Broadway, or RANKIN & VAN COURT, Mount Vernon.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP—Sixty minutes' ride in the country from Wall st.; commutation 12½ cents each way; stands high and dry; beautifully located; new, with modern improvements; fruit trees, &c; lot 50x250 feet. Address A. B., Post Office, 34th st. and 8th av.

FARM FOR SALE—PLEASANTLY SITUATED ON the east branch of the Delaware River, containing 100 acres; about sixty acres river flat; title good; locality healthy. For particulars inquire of E. W. CLOSE, No. 133 East 54th st., between the hours of 6 and 8 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES FOR SALE OR to let in Orange, N. J., and vicinity. A. T. FRENCH, Real Estate Agent, Main st., near Junction, East Orange.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE LOW, GOOD house and one acre of land, well located; will take a pair of horses, or horse, buggy, harness, &c., worth $1,000, in part payment. Address OWNER, Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

A DELIGHTFUL HOME FOR $4,000, ON the Hudson, ninety-eight miles from New-York; elevated; commanding fine views; five acres; brick house; stable; great variety of fruit. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

TO LET—VERY LOW, OR FOR SALE, FARM OF forty-six acres; between Rye and White Plains; very high ground; buildings with lawn, garden, and orchard, $400; whole, $700. R. C. EMBREE, No. 115 Broadway.

A LARGE AND VERY DESIRABLE PROPerty between Tarrytown and Sing Sing; commands magnificent river views; has great prospective value; for sale cheap. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

STAMFORD, CONN.—A SPECIALTY—CHOICE of houses to let or for sale, furnished or unfurnished. P. G. HUBERT, JR., No. 149 Broadway, New-York.

A FINE LIST OF PROPERTIES, FOR SALE AND TO RENT—Located on the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, may be had by applying to the Secretary, No. 197 Reade st.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL productive country-seat, eighteen acres; in Rochelle County; twenty miles from New-York, near depot. Address Post Office Box No. 4,029.

FOR SALE BELOW COST—A FIRST-CLASS cottage on easy terms. Address JAMES L. PARSHALL, Morrisania, N. Y.

AT A BARGAIN.—A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE at Poughkeepsie; photograph at our office. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CANAL ST. PROPERTY.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, auctioneer, will sell at auction on Tuesday, March 14, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable five-story brown-stone buildings, **NOS. 213, 215, AND 217 CANAL ST.** A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps and particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 6 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT.—HOUSES OF ALL CLASSES and sizes, and especially of the medium range, as I have numerous applicants waiting for the latter. Send immediately to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A THREE-STORY twenty-foot house in good order and pleasantly located, between 3d and 8th avs. Address, with particulars, A. HENRY, Box 4,806 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—SOME GOOD HOUSES TO RENT TO good tenants now waiting. WETHERBEE & MILLS, No. 1,218 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT OR SALE—TWO MAGNIFICENT Madison avenue corner mansions, richly cabinet trimmed in tulip and rose woods, French and black walnut; nine splendid mantel and pier mirrors, with connecting cornices.
Eight four-story high-stoop private residences, with elegant portico fronts, size, 20x71; five superb mirrors on parlor story; beautiful cabinet trim, in black and French walnut and ash. Also a number of brown-stone houses, ranging in price from $900 to $2,000. Apply to North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; or office No. 21 East 60th st. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO LET—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, A LARGE, PLEASant house, most desirably situated; water plenty and convenient; laundry in detached building; good stable and carriage-house and ice-house, and about four acres of land; the house has a good furnace, and is otherwise comfortably arranged for Winter occupation; will be leased at a low rent to a good tenant for a term of years. Apply to P. NAYLOR, No. 63 Centre st., New-York.

TO LET—FOR A YEAR OR A TERM OF YEARS—A pleasant residence, with ten or fifty acres of land, at Locust Valley, near Glen Cove, Long Island; the place is attractive and convenient to railroad; the house is commodious and well arranged; owner would not object to lessee taking a few Summer boarders; boating and fishing on the premises. Apply at No. 47 Broad st.

NO. 21 EAST 15TH ST.,
opposite Messrs. Tiffany & Co.'s, and just west of Broadway and Union square—a splendid large double mansion, suitable for a private dwelling, for business, or boarding purposes; rent low. Offices, No. 4 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

A NEWLY, FRESHLY, AND EXQUISITELY furnished four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, Madison av., near Central Park, about 23x65x80; butler's pantry extension. Rent only $3,600 a year. Possession. Permits at No. 33 East 17th st. or No. 4 Pine st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT THREE-STORY, HIGH-stoop, first-class brown-stone house, all modern improvements, and parlor floor finished in hardwood; three minutes from Harlem Railroad Depot; rents for $1,200 per year; also one in same row, partly furnished, at $1,500. The best neighborhood in Harlem, 126th st. M. E. CRASTO & SON, No. 2,261 Third av.

ORANGE, N. J.—LLEWELLYN PARK.—Rent, fully furnished, elegant country seat; fine acreage, extensive views, excellent neighborhood; large residence containing every modern convenience. HAMILTON & WALLIS, 30 Pine. (Orange, opposite principal station.)

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED LARGE high-stoop brown-stone dwelling on 23d st. to let low to an acceptable private family. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TO LET.—ON HUDSON RIVER, WITHIN ONE hour of New-York, elegant stone house, completely furnished; every convenience; ornamental trees and shrubbery, garden, out-buildings, &c.; twenty to fifty acres of ground. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

TO LET—A LARGE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 21 West 27th st., near Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, occupied by the Army and Navy Club; possession immediately. Inquire of JOSEPH W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE PARTLY FURNISHED or unfurnished, with stable; and spacious grounds; forty minutes from City on Harlem and New-Haven Road; rent only $400. Inquire at No. 415 West 54th st. MR. LYCETT.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, AND SEA BRIGHT.—Furnished cottages to rent; also, houses, building sites, and acre plots for sale. Printed catalogues and full particulars from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

TO LET—ON NORTH SIDE OF EAST 23D ST., NEAR Madison av., a four-story English-basement brown-stone house, with portion of the furniture, to private family only. Apply to J. A. HAMILTON, No. 47 Walker st., up stairs.

FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, ON 22d st. with carpets, oil-cloths, gas-fixtures, &c., to a private family; a large number of other houses, in good central locations. B. B. MERRILL, No. 610 6th av.

NO. 25 EAST 21ST ST.—NEAR BROADWAY, to lease, five-story basement house, 22x70, lot 100, suitable for apartment, club, boarding, or business purposes; immediate possession. OWNER, 133 5th av.

TO RENT—LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 54TH ST., 25-foot three-story high-stoop brown-stone, newly painted and frescoed. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., Bible House.

TO RENT FURNISHED, $150 PER MONTH—A small house in 38th st., from 1st May. Apply to FRANK G. & CHARLES S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall st. for permit.

TO RENT.—NO. 34 WEST 24TH ST., FOUR-story English basement, French roof, eighteen rooms; rent moderate. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., Bible House.

ASTORIA, WARDELL ST.—FURNISHED house to let, thirteen rooms; plenty fruit, healthy position. Apply to L., No. 46 Broadway, New-York, or on premises.

TO LET—FULLY AND BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, from May 1, 1876, the private dwelling, No. 17 East 42d st. For particulars and permits, address J. H. D., Box No. 530 New-York Post Office.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES to let, centrally located, renting from $1,000 to $5,000. R. RUSSELL, No. 1,193 Broadway, Room No. 15, between 28th and 29th sts.

PARTIES DESIRING HOUSES, FLATS, OR suits of furnished or unfurnished rooms, apply to A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av. Will remove to No. 666 6th av.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE, with all modern improvements, No. 199 Orange st., corner of Sheffield, Newark, N. J.; rent low to a desirable tenant. Apply to owner on the premises.

NO. 115 EAST 26TH ST.—ELEGANT NEWLY painted first-story rooms; also in second story; references.

TO LET—AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J., A THREE-story brick dwelling-house. For particulars apply to A. B. MARSH, No. 66 Wall st., New-York.

TO LET—NO. 116 WAVERLEY PLACE—THIS COMmodious dwelling-house. Apply to JOHN WARREN, No. 58 Wall st.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR NO. 190 WEST HOUSton st.; inquire in the corner.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES

AND LOFTS TO LET.

Entirely new and finely lighted, at very low rent.

ELEGANT ROOM,

on first floor, 25x40, suitable for insurance, jewelry, or other light business, $1,800.

No. 241 Broadway, opposite new Post Office.

THE LARGE IRON WORKS, WITH 24 full lots and four immense buildings running through from 13th to 14th st., between Avenues C and D., to lease low for any business purpose; valuable supply of machinery and tools. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.

TO LET OR LEASE,
THE SPACIOUS
LOFTS OF NO. 341 BROADWAY.
Average size about 33x180 feet, with an L extension on Leonard st., with steam elevator and heating apparatus; immediate possession. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE.—NO. 718 BROADWAY; STORE about 25x120, with basement and sub-cellar; also, third and fourth lofts, about 50x100; modern building; opposite the New-York Hotel; premises can be leased together or separately on favorable terms. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, THE SIX-STORY building Nos. 154 and 156 West 19th st., near 7th av.—The building is 40x90; lighted all round; with a sixty horse-power engine; steam heating, &c.; all of first-class build. Apply on the premises. P. J. HARDY.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Two stores on Astor place side; also desirable offices on second and third stories, all having steam heat. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

TO LEASE.—NO. 706 BROADWAY; STORE AND basement; about 25x130; well lighted, and well located for the book trade; in good order; can be rented at a very low price. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

ARCHITECTS.—FRONT OFFICE IN BUILDING No. 11 Broad st.; 32x31 feet; one or two offices just painted and put in order, superior light, at only $500; rear office, 14x23 feet, $200; fine light. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO LEASE.—THE FOUR SPACIOUS AND ELEGANT lofts, No. 550 Broadway, (formerly Tiffany's.); size about 37x100. For terms and particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE.—FIRST FLOOR, NO. 198 BROADWAY, at reduced rent; suitable for insurance company or banking office; also good offices for jewelers. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

COUNTRY HOTEL FOR RENT.—THE NEW hotel known as the Bluff House, at Milford, Penn., will be rented on reasonable terms; beautifully located in a popular summer resort; contains eighty-two rooms. Address H. B. WELLS, Milford, Penn.

TO LEASE.—NO. 40 BLEECKER ST., EXTRA SIZE store and basement with lofts above; together or separately; well arranged for manufactory, and sales room for furniture. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 162 SOUTH ST., CORner of Dover st.; building desirably located for ship chandlery business; outside entrance on Dover st. to second-story offices; very moderate rent and immediate possession. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, 22 Pine st.

A PROMINENT CORNER STORE TO LET—No. 30 Vesey st., corner Church st., 25x75; reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET—AT NO. 58 WALL ST.—THE COMMODIous offices now occupied by the Rutgers Fire Insurance Company. Apply to JNO. WARREN, No. 58 Wall st.

TO LET—TWO FLOORS, 25X100 AND 50X50, with steady steam power; well lighted. Apply at PROGRESS MACHINE WORKS, Nos. 57, 59, and 61 Lewis st.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 117 FULTON ST., EXtending through to Ann st.; desirably located for the wholesale drug business or a clothing house. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO RENT—ON PEARL ST., NEAR CEDAR, FOUR-story brick building; offices on first floor; rent, $2,500. L. J. CARPENTER, 68 Wall st., or 26 3d av.

BASEMENT.—A LARGE BASEMENT IN NO. 46 Broad st.; also No. 46 New st.; suitable for wine merchants. ROBERT B. MEEKS, No. 46 Broad st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.
These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times Office.*

TO LET OR LEASE.
THE OFFICES
Now Occupied by the
NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO.,
NO. 52 BROADWAY,
EXTENDING THROUGH TO NEW ST.
WELL SUITED FOR A
LARGE CORPORATION.
Having very capacious Burglar and Fire-proof Safes.
ALSO, OTHER DESIRABLE OFFICES IN SAME BUILDING.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S,
Corner of 11th st. and 6th av., (established 1853.)
Respectable girls and married couples
Waiting now for situations.

A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU FOR families, hotels, and others to get good, reliable servants of all kinds. No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A highly recommended girl who understands her duties thoroughly; is quick and orderly and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; will assist with the washing if required; last employer can be seen. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat young woman; City or country; understands both branches thoroughly; can wait on dinner parties, get up salads, &c.; unexceptionable reference. Odell's Select Employment Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT, RELIABLE Swede girl; three years' reference from last place; to do chamber-work and waiting; understands her work thoroughly, and wants a steady place; is very neat, ready, and obliging; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman; highly recommended as to honesty, neatness, sobriety, and efficiency; she knows how to take care of silver and prepare salad dressings; is willing and obliging. Seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REGULAR CHAMBER-maid; would assist the waiter-man in the pantry; has a long reference from her former employer; is perfectly reliable. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., up-stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, 13 months in her last place, as chamber-maid and sewer; is neat and a competent person; best written and verbal references. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' office, No. 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and plain sewer, or would assist in washing; best City reference; country preferred. Call at No. 362 West 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or waitress only; good references. Call at No. 315 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or will do light house-work; good City references. Call at No. 125 West 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist with washing; good reference. Call at No. 330 East 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT CHAMber-maid; has the best City reference. Address B. H., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 204 West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—AND will make herself useful. Call for three days at No. 36 East 32d st., present employer.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German girl in a private family. Inquire for two days at No. 155 10th av.; first floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Swedish girl as chamber-maid and laundress; has the very best of references; is neat and tidy and willing and obliging. Call at Morison's reliable office, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Notice this address.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City reference from where she has lived several years. Call at No. 349 East 86th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class chamber-maid; is a plain seamstress; can be seen and recommended from the family with whom she has lived for six years. Call from 2 to 4 P. M., at No. 29 West 55th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS regular chamber-maid in a private family; would not object to assist with the washing; can produce five years' reference from her last employer. Call at No. 115 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and laundress; best City reference; country preferred. Address C. T. C., No. 109 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A steady, faithful, and very competent girl; has excellent testimonials; City or country. Call or address Mary, at 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; four years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 339 East 36th st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; is a good operator; best City reference. Call at No. 315 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS first-class chamber-maid or parlor-maid; best reference from last employers. Call at No. 321 East 31st st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young American girl to do chamber-work, waiting, and sewing; the best of City reference. Call at No. 235 East 59th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT to assist in chamber-work and sew, or mind an invalid lady; City or country. Apply at No. 510 3d av.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE, TRUSTWORTHY WOMan who is a good cook in every branch; is a good meat cook; makes best soups, &c.; also an excellent baker and pastry cook; makes good bread, biscuits, corn bread, &c.; can make the family butter if required; will go in the country; has best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID—WAITRESS.—By two young women, sisters, whom we know; would like places together; the cook has one year's reference from last place; the other understands her duties thoroughly as chamber-maid and waitress; both will do the family work together. Can be seen at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By two respectable young girls together in a private family; one to cook, wash, and iron, the other to do chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work and sewing; best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 157 West 33d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman with several years' reference; in City or country; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, jellies, preserves, desserts, &c., and is a superior laundress. Can be seen at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for P. K.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as A1 family cook; understands French and American cooking, pastry, &c., and can furnish superior City reference from present employer; wages $25. Apply at Odell & Co's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, who is a thorough cook in every branch; cooks meat, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; will assist with the washing if required; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a German Protestant woman; very good family cook; meats, game, pastry, puddings, pies, jellies, soups, &c.; makes excellent bread and biscuit; very good washer and ironer; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, with superior testimonials as to character and capabilities; understands French, American, and all other styles of good cooking. Call or address Cook, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO sisters; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both will assist in the washing and ironing; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 West 49th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, THOR-oughly understanding the management of her kitchen; she is neat, economical, sober, and industrious, as attested by her references from former employers. Seen at the French Office, 1,233 Broadway.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—CHAMBER-Maid and Waitress.—By very competent, industrious girls, sisters; have very satisfactory references. Call or address Sisters, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT FAMILY cook; has a year's reference from her last place; is very neat tidy, economical, and good-natured. Can be seen at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A MARYLAND WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in first-class boarding-house or private family; best reference. Call or address No. 151 West 26th st.

COOK, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman as cook; will assist with washing and ironing; is a good baker; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 150 West 28th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR DO General House-work.—By a Protestant girl in City; good references. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' Employment Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; will assist in the coarse washing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 235 East 29th st., top floor, front.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl as cook, washer, and ironer, or to do chamber-work and waiting; best City reference. Apply at No. 1,237 2d av., second floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook and bread baker; soups, game, and desserts; willing to assist in washing; good City references. Call at No. 406 7th av., near 23d st., Room 10.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook in a boarding-house or restaurant, by the day or week; has her own home; satisfactory reference. Call at No. 31 Charles st., rear, first floor.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A TIDY, COMpetent, industrious girl, with good reference; or would do house-work; City or country. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; one who understands her business thoroughly; no objection to a first-class boarding-house. Call at No. 109½ West 15th st., rear, first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; ONE WHO understands her business thoroughly; five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 338 3d av., between 27th and 28th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan from Canada as first-class cook; willing and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 241 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; is also an excellent baker; would assist with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 157 East 52d st.; ring third bell.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; will go a short distance in the country; Jews or Germans preferred. Call at No. 368 West 36th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable girl as cook, washer, and ironer; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 113 West 46th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—IS FIRST-class; has ten years' City reference. Call or address No. 107 East 56th st., near 4th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, AND ASSIST with washing; best City reference. Apply at No. 258 West 33d st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS game, jellies, soups; good City references. Call at No. 118 West 20th st., basement.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN American Protestant woman as cook, washer, and ironer; good reference. Call at No. 237 West 13th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK, in a private family; City or country; good City references. Call at No. 328 East 35th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; thoroughly understands her business; good City reference. Call at No. 220 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A TRUSTY YOUNG GERMAN GIRL AS good family cook in an American family; is a thorough cook; understands pastry and desserts, and is willing to assist with the washing. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., Jacquin's Bureau.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ACTIVE English young woman as good cook and laundress; also with a neat young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; would do the work of a family between them; the best of reference given; City or country. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., one flight, front.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman, who has the very best of references, as Cook in a private family; is neat and tidy and of good disposition. Call at Morison's reliable office, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN, highly recommended, as first-class cook; meats, game, fowls, pastry, creams, jellies, side-dishes, soups; good baker; neat, obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; excels in baking and pastry; is neat and economical in her kitchen; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., one flight, front.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH PROTESTant cook; she understands her business and management of her kitchen thoroughly; also marketing; best City reference. Call or address No. 50 Rivington st.

COOK.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook; has City reference. Call at the Church of our Saviour, near 39th st. and 3d av., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD plain cook or would go as laundress to a small private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 53 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; best City reference from her last employer. Call or address No. 212 West 18th st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the store.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD PLAIN cook and bread maker and do coarse washing; City reference. Call at No. 243 East 28th st., second floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK; WILLING TO assist in the washing in a small family; six years' reference from her last place. Address M. G., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of family baking and pastries; also soups; best references from last place. Call at No. 709 6th av., store.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO SISTERS, ONE as cook the other as laundress; have best City references. Address for two days A. C., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN; one as cook, and the other as waitress; have good City reference. Call at No. 169 West 22d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; CITY REFERences given. Inquire for two days at No. 145 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK, WASHER, and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 442 7th av., in the bakery.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; is an excellent baker; best City reference. Call at No. 205 East 38th st., near 3d av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; best City reference. Call at No. 505 6th av., between 30th and 31st sts., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS AN EXperienced cook; good City references. Call at No. 222 East 21st st., near 3d av.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD COOK; WILL ASSIST with washing and ironing if required; excellent baker; City reference. Call at No. 210 East 28th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, AS COOK, washer, and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 277 Bowery.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker, a few more customers, to go out by the day; can cut and fit in the latest style. Address A. M., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKer would like to obtain employment in families; will give references. Call at No. 879 6th av., ring fourth bell.

DRESS-MAKER—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY OR week; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; altering and fixing done neatly; terms moderate. Address Miss Potter, No. 424 2d av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A PROTESTANT DRESS-maker, to go out by the day, week, or month; understands cutting, fitting, and operating perfectly; good City reference. Call at No. 259 West 37th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A THOROUGH DRESS-maker in a private family; understands all kinds of sewing; wages $1 50; good operator. Call at No. 321 7th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A GOOD DRESS-MAKER, to go out by the day; wages, $8. Call at No. 231 East 37th st., second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker wishes a few more engagements by the day or week. Call or address No. 308 East 32d st.

DRESS-MAKER—WANTS A FEW CUSTOMERS by the day. Call at No. 116 East 32d st.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants, male and female, for any capacity, at the Home Bureau, No. 543 6th av., at the shortest notice.

GIRLS FOR ALL CAPACITIES, AND OF all nations, can be obtained at JACQUIN'S French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., formerly No. 621. Girls sent to all countries.

HAIR-DRESSER.—BY A YOUNG LADY TO GO out hair-dressing by the day, week, or month; terms moderate. Address H. S., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN EDUCATED ENGLISH lady of domestic habits and a thorough knowledge of housekeeping, would like a position where a trustworthy person would be appreciated; references to those whom she has served. Address or call this week, Mrs. B., No. 81 5th av.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE LADY of experience as house-keeper in a gentleman's family; best City reference; no triflers need answer. Call on or address No. 43 2d st., corner 2d av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY WHO CAN give good references. Address J. C. N., Post Office, Newark, N. J.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a private family; is honest, willing, obliging, two years' best references. Call at Swedish Servants' Agency, No. 203 East 37th st. No office fee required.

HOUSE-WORK AND TO MAKE HERSELF Generally Useful.—By a mother, with a little boy; City or country; never lived out; wages very moderate. Call at West Side Relief Association, No. 403 West 29th st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH married woman; wishes two or three days per week to assist in house-work or a little plain washing and ironing; best reference given. Call or address No. 131 West 28th st., bottom floor, back.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG YOUNG WOMan in a private family; is a plain cook and a good washer and ironer, and will make herself generally useful; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, to do general house-work in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 125 West 24th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO do house-work in a private family; is a plain cook and a first-class washer and ironer; City references. Call at No. 332 East 19th st., near 1st av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL FOR general house-work in small family in City; City reference. Apply at No. 112 Eldridge st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to do general house-work in a small family; good reference. Call at No. 208 East 44th st.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS kitchen-maid in a private family; good City references. Address M. F., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A LADY'S MAID, (PARISienne,) long time resident in New-York and speaking English well; is desirous to return to Europe the early part of April; she is accustomed to traveling, and in return for a free passage would give her services to any lady or family, and, if necessary, take charge of children; the highest references given. Apply by letter to S. Bedon, No. 8 West 33d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH maid; speaks German, French, and English fluently; good packer and traveler; can dress hair to all fashions; cut and fit; good references from City ladies; very fond of children. Call at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG WOMan; would like a place in City or country; is a thorough hair-dresser; cuts, fits, and makes all kinds of ladies' and children's under-clothing; can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for L.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Swedish young woman, with best City reference; cuts, fits, and can use different machines; is entirely fitted for a position with a lady who requires a really first-class maid or seamstress; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young tidy Swedish girl; excellent seamstress; would take care of and wait on an invalid lady, or attend to grown children; no objection to travel; good City references. Seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, for two days.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG lady as lady's maid; is an experienced hair-dresser; good plain dress-maker; City or country; good references; not long in the country. Address L., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADIES' MAID.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN person; is a good dress-maker and hair-dresser; will assist in housekeeping if required; best City references. Address Mrs. Wilson, No. 46 1st av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A light-colored American girl as lady's maid or seamstress. Address Annie, Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH woman as lady's-maid or as nurse to grown-up children and do sewing; good reference. Call at No. 410 6th av.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young woman, as first class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries; is also a thoroughly experienced chamber-maid, and can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell & Co's, 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class laundress; no objection to assist with chamber-work in a private family; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 59 5th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress in a private family; can do puffing and fluting; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 160 East 53d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family; understands fluting by scissors or machine; City reference. Call at No. 431 West 42d st., second floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR PROTESTANT laundress, having several years' best City references. Can be seen for three days at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

LAUNDRESS.—WOULD GO OUT BY THE DAY, or would do washing at home; puffing and fluting; terms moderate. Call at No. 241 East 24th st., top floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress in a private family; good City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 247 West 31st st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS laundress; understands the business thoroughly; seventeen years' reference from one place. Call at No. 943 6th av., between 52d and 53d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 244 West 16th st., first floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as laundress; six years' reference from last place. Call at No. 426 4th av., in the store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 234 7th av.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A REspectable young girl as maid and seamstress; will assist with chamber-work; understands dress-making; willing and obliging; good reference. Address M., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NORTH German girl as maid and seamstress; is a very neat sewer; operates on Grover & Baker machine, and is thoroughly competent to take care of linen; good City references. Call at No. 102 3d av., near 13th st., first floor.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY MAID AND seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; best City reference. Apply at No. 206 East 26th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, EXCEPtionally neat and tidy in her person and work; as nurse and seamstress; runs a machine; is fond and kind to children, and would like a situation in a good family that will retain a reliable and strictly honest young servant; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH young woman; would like a place to take care of small or grown children; is thoroughly experienced and a first-class seamstress; can furnish good reference; City or country. Apply at Odell & Co's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for B. R.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman eight years in last place; her lady says she always found her faithful, truthful, kind, obliging, honest, sober, industrious; an excellent nurse and seamstress; cut, fit, operate, dress-make, &c. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av.

NURSE.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING A good place for a faithful, honest, and trustworthy woman as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to travel; can give the most satisfactory references. Call at No. 20 West 38th st., basement door.

NURSE.—BY A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S nurse, young, neat, healthy; would take a child from birth; good seamstress; has the very best City references; three years and a half in last employer's service. Can be seen at the French office, No. 1,233 Broadway, for two days.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first-class nurse; can be well recommended from her last place; has three and a half years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 23 East 73d st., between Madison and 5th avs.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT NORTH OF IRELAND girl; very respectable; is a good seamstress and would do some chamber-work; has good references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.; Jacquin's Bureau.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBER-maid and Seamstress.—By a trustworthy Spanish young woman; is thoroughly competent, and has best City reference; speaks English fluently. Apply at No. 160 Waverley place, near 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; CAN take entire charge of baby and bring it up on the bottle; very best reference given. Call at No. 248 West 30th st.

NURSE.—AS COMPETENT NURSE; CAN TAKE full charge of a baby or grown children; ten years' reference; City or country. Call for two days at No. 157 East 47th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON AS infant's nurse; fully competent to take entire charge from its birth; good testimonials. Call at No. 115 West 33d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; competent to take charge of a baby or children; good reference. Call for two days at No. 317 East 24th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS A CHILD'S nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; five years' reference from one place. Call this day from 9 to 2 at No. 432 Madison av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent person; works on sewing-machines; good reference. Call or address for two days No. 579 7th av., corner 41st st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—IS A GOOD operator; understands all kinds of family sewing; good reference. Address N. M., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FRENCH NURSE TO TAKE care of children; will do sewing; good reference. Address French Nurse, Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman to mind children or to do light house-work. Call at No. 141 9th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN (ENGlish Protestant) as wet nurse; good references. Call at No. 434 West 18th st.

NURSE.—BY A SMART, TIDY, YOUNG AMERICAN girl as child's nurse; would do plain sewing; has reference. Call at No. 137 East 29th st.

NURSE, &c.—AS MONTHLY NURSE AND MIDwife; can be highly recommended. Address M. M., No. 332 East 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; good references. Apply at No. 341 East 9th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS BABY'S NURSE; best City reference; country preferred. Call on C. T. C., No. 362 West 42d st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A GERMAN young lady in a private family; not long in the country; good references. Address L. M., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS A FEW more engagements by the day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address C. T., Box No. 282 TIMES UP TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman girl as seamstress and lady's maid; is a thorough hair-dresser, dress-maker, and operator; best reference. Address T. K., Box No. 257 TIMES UP TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS OR LADYS' MAID.—BY TWO young German girls, one not long in this country, as seamstress or lady's maid, in a fine American family; willing to assist with chamber-work or growing children; can operate on any sewing-machines. Call on M. Scholer, No. 240 East 46th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE WEEK OR MONTH, BY a respectable American woman; is a good dress-maker; can cut, fit, and operates different machines; City or country. Address U. M., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—BY A respectable French girl as seamstress and lady's maid; willing to take care of children; no objection to the country. Call at No. 562 8th av., between 37th and 38th sts.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMan to assist a lady in all household duties; is a beautiful seamstress, perfect in cutting, and a good dress-maker. Address B. C. L., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN; SPEAKS French and English; is a good seamstress; understands dress-making; will attend to a lady and do light chamber-work; no objections to the country. Call at No. 203 East 37th st., care of F. D. Valentine.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, as first-class seamstress, to go out by the day or week, or would work with a dress-maker; best references. Call at No. 308 East 34th st., third floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERSTANDS DRESS-MAKING thoroughly and all kinds of family sewing; is an expert operator; would be willing to go by the day or week. Call at No. 215 East 36th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS seamstress; can cut and fit; is a very good sewer; would do a little chamber-work if required, or assist with children. Call at No. 133 West 28th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—WILL GO OUT BY THE DAY or week. Call at or address No. 41 3d av.; ring third bell.

TAILORESS.—BY A TAILORESS WORK IN FAMIlies to cut and make boys' clothes. Address Tailoress, Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT young woman as first-class waitress; understands salads, waiting on dinner parties, cleaning silver, &c., and can take a man's place; can furnish superior references. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for M. A.

WAITRESS.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED young woman as first-class waitress; clean and take care of silver; gets up salads, &c.; would do chamber-work and waiting; neat and active, honest and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver perfectly; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, A TIDY willing, and competent girl; first-class City reference as an honest, capable, and agreeable person. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable young woman who thoroughly understands both. Can be seen for three days at No. 927 Broadway, first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 224 West 27th st., room No. 8.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable girl as waitress or chamber-maid, eight years' City reference. Call at 149 West 39th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 247 East 44th st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WASHER AND ironer, some more family washing and fluting at 37 cents to 75 cents per dozen. Call or address No. 107 East 56th st., near 4th av.

WASHING, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, ladies', gentlemen's, and family washing; fluting and puffing neatly done; City references. Call or address Mrs. Terny, No. 570 West 47th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a few families' washing and ironing; is a good fluter; prices reasonable. Apply at No. 172 West 48th st., south-east corner of 7th av., top floor.

WASHING.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO take washing to her own home—ladies' and gentlemen's—at seventy-five cents per dozen; good City reference. Apply at No. 777 7th av., near 52d st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS SOlicits ladies' and families washing at her own residence; polishing and fluting; 75 cents per dozen. Apply to Mrs. Fara, No. 478 7th av.

WASHING.—BY A COLORED LAUNDRESS, BY the dozen or month, on reasonable terms; no extra charge for fluting; reference given. Address H. D., No. 147 West 52d st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS family or gentlemen's washing; best City reference. Call at No. 884 6th av.

For Situations Wanted, Males, See Seventh Page.

HELP WANTED.

A SITUATION PAYING $65 PER MONTH can be had for $25. Address R., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK WANTED.—PROTESTANT WOMAN TO cook, wash, and iron; good references. Apply at No. 15 East 128th st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, NEAR THE City, two reliable Protestant women; one cook, washer, and ironer; the other chamber-work and waiting; Germans preferred. Apply at No. 184 Grand st., 11 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE for two children, and to do sewing; none but those having good references from former employers need apply. Call at No. 438 Madison av., between 9 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG GIRL; ONE WHO is willing to go to Philadelphia and remain during the Centennial. Address, stating age, CENTENNIAL, Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND SEAMstress; must be capable of taking care of an infant; best of references required. Apply at No. 43 West 49th st., between 3 and 4 P. M.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS; ONE TO cook, wash, and iron; the other to do chamber-work and waiting; City reference. Call between 9 and 2 at No. 115 West 21st st.

WANTED—A GOOD, PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO house-work or up-stairs work, to go a short distance in the country; references required. Call early at Mrs. REYNOLDS' AGENCY, No. 103 East 27th st.

WANTED—A CAPABLE PROTESTANT GIRL AS seamstress and nurse for one child in a small private family; City reference required. Apply at No. 109 West 13th st.

WANTED—A FRENCH NURSE, ONE WHO CAN speak English, to care for two children, and who will be obliging and useful; references required. Inquire at No. 2? East 49th st.

WANTED.—A GERMAN OR AMERICAN GIRL FOR a small family for general house-work. Call at No. 113 East 19th st.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN OF GENTEEL APPEARance to learn the retail dry goods business. LORD & TAYLOR, Grand and Christie sts.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD SALESMEN WITH energy; to such I will offer most satisfactory inducements. No. 2,294 3d av.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER; also chamber-maid and waitress. Apply for two days at No. 123 East 30th st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSUMPTION,
INDIGESTION AND WASTING DISEASES.
THE MOST APPROVED REMEDIES ARE
PANCREATIC EMULSION and PANCREATINE.
The original and genuine prepared only by
SAVORY & MOORE,
NO. 143 NEW BOND ST., LONDON.
Sold by them and all chemists and storekeepers throughout the world.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—I HAVE sold New-York County, N. Y., Philadelphia County, Penn., and St. Louis County, Mo., on my patent "Clothes Drier" to E. G. Catlin, No. 19 Duffield Terrace, Brooklyn, N. Y. My deed gives said Catlin the exclusive right to make, use, and sell said Driers in said counties, and in no other place or places. I will prosecute to the extent of the law any parties who may purchase said "Driers" in either of the above counties and take them outside of said territory to use or sell. SAMUEL R. KIDDER.
LITCHFIELD, Conn., March 6, 1876.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, No. 2,084 3D AV., NORTH-WEST CORNER 114TH ST., NEW-YORK, March 6, 1876.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after the 1st day of April next the price of gas furnished to private consumers by this company will be reduced from $3 to $2 75 per 1,000 cubic feet. BURR WAKEMAN, President.
WILLIAM H. OSBORN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 20th day of March, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M., on said day, for Erecting new Wings, and for Alterations and Additions to Grammar-school House, No. 7, on Christie st., near Hester st.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

FRANCIS H. WEISMANN, M. D.,
PETER DENNERLEIN,
ALONZO TRUESDELL,
HENRY R. ROOME,
JOHN WILLIAMSON,
Board of Trustees, Tenth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1876.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE.—A SELECT STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS cabinet furniture for sale cheap to close out business. No. 133 9th av.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks or the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, March 11, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, March 18, at 11 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, March 25, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, April 1, at 11 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
J. CURTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 40 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
CHINA.....WED. March 8 ABYSSINIA, Wed., M'ch 22
PARTHIA...WED., March 15 JAVA.....WED., M'ch 29
Steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Prepaid and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CHINA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 2:30 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1876.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE,
Calling at PLYMOUTH for the landing of Passengers.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
FERDIRE, Dantre.....Saturday, March 18
LABRADOR, Sanglier.....Saturday, April 1
AMERIQUE, Poussin.....Saturday, April 15

RATES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAITI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR KINGSTON AND HAITI:
ATLAS.....March 11.
CLARIBEL.....March 30.
FOR HAITI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ETNA.....March 15.
ANDES.....March 28.
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

INDIAN LINE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..Saturday, March 11, at 3 P.M.
CITY OF BOSTON..Saturday, March 18, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, March 25, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, April 1, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, April 8, at 3 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN.....$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.....$28, Currency
Prepaid tickets at reduced rates.
For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

RED STAR LINE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.
The following steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.
From Philadelphia. From New-York.
NEDERLAND.....March 28 SWITZERLAND.....March 16
VADERLAND.....April 21 KENILWORTH.....April 8
FROM ANTWERP.
For Philadelphia. For New-York.
VADERLAND.....March 28 KENILWORTH.....March 16
NEDERLAND.....April 21 SWITZERLAND.....April 9
PRICES OF PASSAGE IS CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90; second Cabin, $60.
Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent.
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WISCONSIN.....March 21, at 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING.....April 4, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO.....April 11, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....April 18, at 1 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.
Steerage, $26: intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Morton st.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Saturday, March 11
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, March 23
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, April 6
And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70 and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $40; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

FLORIDA LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES,
AND NO DETENTIONS.
Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, March 9, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. EUKLEY, TUESDAY, March 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 Southst.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, THURSDAY, March 16, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 8
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....MARCH 11
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. ACAPULCO.....THURSDAY, March 16
Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
S. S. CITY OF NEW-YORK.....March 1.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th and 25th of every month.
For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
AMERICA...Sat., March 11 | MOSEL.....Sat., March 25
WESER.....Sat., March 18 | DONAU.....Sat., April 1
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK.....THURSDAY, March 16, at 9:30 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Helvetia, March 11, 3 P. M. | Egypt, April 1, 9:30 A. M.
Italy, March 18, 11 A. M. | The Queen, April 8, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from England, Ireland, and Scotland at the lowest rates. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
BOLIVIA.....SATURDAY, March 11, at 6:30 A. M.
ELYSIA.....SATURDAY, March 18, at 11 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, March 9
CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, March 21
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, March 23
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, March 21
CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, April 11
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 5 and March 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS.....TUESDAY, March 7
CRESCENT CITY.....THURSDAY, March 16
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; MCKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.
REDUCTION OF FARE
Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.
STONINGTON LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.
The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 5 P. M.
Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)
Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.
Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad: at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad: at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division: also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West: also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and south, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices. Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 12:30 P. M. daily; 1:15 A. M. and 7:05 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:30, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Pacific Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
5:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.
10:45 A. M., daily except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. Dec. 5, 1875.
Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at
7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Nov. 29, 1875, trains cave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M. 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8.05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—LAUNDRESS, Cor Up-stairs Work.—By an English Protestant man and wife, aged 27 years; no children; man can care and drive horses, do gardening, care cattle, milk, mow lawns, &c.; wife can do chamber-work; good washer and ironer, good waitress, but not a very good cook; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A SINgle young man, who is a good flower and vegetable gardener; can also care horses and cattle, milk cows, tend walks and lawns, build fires, &c; good recommendations from last employer. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young man; single; lifetime experience in the care and management of horses; excellent recommendations from European and American families; two years' best City reference from last place. Call or address Thomas, harness store, 424 st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; also, garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address K. Y., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT single man as coachman, or coachman and useful man about a gentleman's place; best recommendations for honesty, sobriety, and the care of horses, &c. Address by letter to I. F. D., care of John Humprey's livery stable, No. 212 East 29th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A steady single man; can milk and make himself useful on a gentleman's place; has good reference. Address M. C. M., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A MAN and wife; no incumbrance; man can be coachman and gardener; can milk and be generally useful; wife, cook, laundress, and general servant; best references. Address C. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man; thoroughly competent in both branches; understands the proper care of a gentleman's place; is willing and obliging; best City references. Address O. M., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A RESpectable young married Protestant, as coachman and gardener, or useful man on a gentleman's place; wife as general servant. Address No. 171 Sackett st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN DISPOSING of his horses, for his coachman; is a competent man, and thoroughly understands his business; six years' reference. Call or address for two days J. R., No. 52 East 33d st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—COOK, &c.—By a man and wife without family; man as coachman and gardener, wife as cook or laundress, or general work; the best of City reference. Address T. W., Box No. 226 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A COLORED man as coachman or groom or a position in an oyster saloon; can open oysters and assist in waiting. Address A. W., Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; five years' City reference. Address W. S., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care and management of horses; has the best City reference. Address B. B., Box No. 225 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young man; single; satisfactory references; City or country. Call or address for two days, W. Q., No. 140 West 50th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; understands his business thoroughly; will highly recommend him. Call at No. 119 East 22d st., or address J. J.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED COACHMAN; two to eight years' reference. Address Major, Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, MIDDLEaged; no incumbrance; town or country; highly recommended. Address W. M., No. 332 East 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man, single; thoroughly understands his business; six years' first-class City reference; strictly temperate; has had fourteen years' experience in England and Ireland; understands the training of young horses to saddle or harness. Call or address P. H., care J. B. Brewster & Co., No. 145 East 25th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; MARried; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business; four years' first-class City reference from his late employer; trustworthy man; will be found willing and obliging. Address Coachman, Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend as to honesty and capability; has cared some of as fast horses as in City; is a sober single man. Call or address Andrew Foy, at Mr. Fettretch's office, No. 1,290 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—COOK.—By a man and wife; man as coachman and gardener, and wife as cook or laundress; City or country; perfectly willing and obliging; Protestants; without children; good references. Can be seen for this week at No. 441 Warren st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK.—BY A RESPECTable married man, no children, as coachman and vegetable gardener; is a good driver; wife a good cook if required to work; in City or country; best City reference. Call or address, for two days, B. M., No. 876 Broadway, 3oed store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—IS A THOROUGH Horseman and first-class clipper, and excellent city driver; honest, sober, willing, and obliging; the best City reference. Call on or address W. N. at Brewster's, 21st st and 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, who has the best of references, as coachman in a private family in the City or country; is a faithful and competent man in every respect. Call at Morison's reliable office, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man, City or country; four years' City reference; last employer can be seen. Address for two days, W. H., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN OF LONG EXperience, as coachman and groom; has the best City references; understands the care and management of horses in all branches. Call or address at No. 103 West 53d st., Faurigen & Son's Livery Stables.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant married man, no family; is a good groom and is a careful City driver, or would go to the country; will be found willing and obliging; City reference given. Address G. W., No. 4 West 40th st., stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; no objection to City or country; has ten years' best City reference. Call or address M. S., No. 100 West 31st st., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, ENGLISH, married, without family; understands the business thoroughly as references will show from first-class gentlemen. Address H. P., private stable, No. 143 West 27th st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN as first-class coachman; City or country; three years' best reference; can do plain gardening if required. Address J. N., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT; HAS LONG experience in this City. Call or address J. H., at the private stable No. 40 West 10th st., for two days.

COLORED COOKS, WAITERS, GARDENERS, Coachman, boys, chamber-maids, &c., at TITUS' Agency, No. 142 West 3d st., one door east 6th av. Private families a specialty.

COOK.—BY A COLORED MAN COOK; REFERences from first-class hotels and boarding-houses; can be engaged for the Summer. Call or address No. 149 West 52d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE CHINAMAN AS first-class Spanish cook; understands some French and English style; good City reference. Call at No. 220 East 12th st.

FARMER.—BY A SWEDE, SINGLE; SOBER, AND a hard-working man; can do general farm-work, milk, drive, plow with oxen; is strong and intelligent. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

FARMER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INCUMBrance; understands farming thoroughly; also the care and management of all kinds of stock; can furnish reference. Call or address P. L., No. 47 West 18th st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE COMPETENT MAN, who understands the management of green-houses and graperies, fruit trees, flowers, and vegetables; best of City and country references. Address A. B. C., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE PRACTICAL MAN; is a good florist, fruit and vegetable gardener; understands the drainage and laying out of grounds; will be found willing and obliging; has four years' first-class City reference from last employer. Address C., Box No. 286 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL Scotch gardener of long experience in every branch of the business; laying out grounds, and the general management of a gentleman's place; married; no incumbrance. Call or address A. B. C., gardener, Bliss & Sons, seedsmen, Barclay st.

GARDENER.—OF LONG PRACTICAL EXPERIence in greenhouses, graperies, forcing fruits, flowers, and vegetables, laying out of places, &c., served on first class places; former employers in the City can certify as to character and ability. Call on or address N. B., No. 15 John st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, ENGLISH; thoroughly understands the care and management of hot and green house, graperies, &c., and the general management of a gentleman's place; good references. Address L. C., No. 15 Clinton st., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can milk; will be found willing and obliging; can care a horse if required; five years' reference. Address J. R., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—IS A FIRSTclass vegetable gardener; understands care of horses and cows; also, fruit, flowers, lawns, &c.; handy, useful man; Protestant; has best of reference. Address R. P., Box No. 225 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT gardener under some good gardener; can be highly recommended by his last employer. Call or address J. D., No. 890 3d av., Fing third bell.

GARDENER.—A SINGLE GERMAN; UNDERstands the care of greenhouse, the cultivation of trees, grapes, and vegetables. Call on or address G. P., No. 15 John st., seed store.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN THOROUGHLY COMpetent to take charge of a first-class place; married, no family; seven years' reference. Call on or address M. B. M., No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT FIRST-CLASS German, who understands gardening in all its branches. For inquiries apply to office of Jacob Beliesheim, No. 17 Chambers st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN JUST DISENGAGED; understands hot and cold graperies, fruit, flowers, and vegetables, and the management of grounds; any gentleman in want of a good man, and one that is not afraid to work, will call or address R. D., No. 876 Broadway, seed store, for two days; has the best of reference from his last employer, who can be seen personally.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL SINGLE YOUNG man, Protestant; has lived three years with his present employer; is thoroughly competent to take the entire management of a gentleman's place in all its various departments. Address G. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for one week; or call at Peter Henderson's seed store, No. 35 Cortlandt st., for G. C.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN MAN, (MARRIED, no family,) on a gentleman's place as gardener; he understands the care of green-house, grapery and hotbeds, and the propagation and cultivation of fruits, flowers, and vegetables; is not afraid to work. Address, by letter, to John Plathe, Nyack Post Office, Rockland County, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; SMALL family; thoroughly understands the care of greenhouses, graperies, fruit, vegetables, and improving a gentleman's place; has the best of references as to ability. Address D. G., seed store, No. 15 John st.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED GERMAN, without family; is fully competent to undertake the business in all its branches; has the very best of references from City and country; is a first-class man. Address H. U., Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A MARRIED Protestant man; small family; highest City reference; understands the care of green-house and grapery, and general management of a gentleman's place. Address J. R., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL FLORIST; understands hot-house plants, orchids, &c.; hot and cold graperies, &c.; five years' reference from last employer. Address J. H. W. Eliet, 12 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—UNDERstands thoroughly taking care of stock and farmwork; good reference. Call or address William Johnson, No. 106 Greene st., second floor.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, who is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give the best of reference. Address W. W., at J. Brust's, No. 681 Broadway, for three days.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL SCOTCH GARdener; thoroughly understands his profession; married; no incumbrance. Call on or address D. M. C., Young & Elliot's seed-store, No. 12 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS assistant gardener; two years' reference from last place. Address R. G., at seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

HOSTLER. — BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED Scotch boy who understands the care of horses thoroughly; City or country; is willing to make himself generally useful. Call at Morison's Reliable Office

THE LOCAL CANVASS.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS—EX-SECRETARY BELKNAP'S CRIME DENOUNCED.

The Republican Central Committee met last night at Republican Hall, corner of Thirty-third street and Broadway, Alderman Joseph C. Pinckney presiding, in the absence of President Jacob M. Patterson. Mr. Joel O. Mason, from the Executive Committee, made the following report:

The committee appointed by the Executive Committee of the Republican Central Committee to supervise the enforcement of that part of the resolutions passed on Wednesday evening, March 1, 1876, relating to the calling of meetings and the proposition and election of members in the First, Second, Third, Sixth, Eighth, and Fifteenth Assembly Districts respectively, wherein statements of alleged grievances had been made to the State Convention, by that body referred to the State Executive Committee, and so on through the proper channels to your committee, respectfully beg leave to report that they have discharged the duty devolved on them, and have caused the instructions contained in the resolutions above mentioned to be carried into effect according to their letter and spirit. The First, Third, and Fifteenth Assembly District Associations, on notice given in THE TIMES, held their meetings on Friday evening, March 3, to receive applications for membership, and on Monday evening, March 6, for the election. The Second, Sixth, and Eighth Assembly District Associations in like manner held their meetings on Saturday evening, March 4, and their final meetings on Monday and Tuesday evenings, March 6 and 7. Your committee are pleased in being able to say that ample opportunity was afforded in each of the district meetings for any persons desirous of doing so to present their names for membership, of which quite a large number availed themselves, and the rolls of the several associations named had been thereby considerably augmented in number. If there are any who have not been treated with entire fairness they have thus far made no complaints to your committee. Your committee report that ample facilities have been given to all persons desirous of promoting the interests and securing the welfare of the Republican Party to make application in accordance with the constitution of the recognized Republican associations in the districts in which they reside for election and enrollment as members of such associations. All of which is respectfully submitted.

The report, signed by Messrs. Joseph C. Pinckney, M. B. Blake, George B. Deane, O. P. C. Billings, Granville P. Hawes, and William H. Lockwood, who had acted as Supervisors, was unanimously adopted.

A report of the Executive Committee in relation to the holding of primaries for the State Convention at Syracuse, on the 22d inst., was also read and adopted. It provides that meetings shall be held on the 17th inst. in the various Assembly districts to elect delegates and alternates to the convention. The districts will be entitled to the same number of delegates as were allowed at the last convention.

Col. George Bliss, of the Eleventh Assembly District, in answer to a call for a report from the Naturalization Committee, said that in his opinion it would be as well to discharge that committee from further service, as voters were now made without naturalization. An examination was recently made of the new census taken under Democratic auspices in this City. The apportionment of Senators and Assemblymen in the State Legislature depended upon the population and number of voters in the various districts. It was found by the census returns that the wife, daughter, servants, and children of Mr. Hugh Hastings, who lives in the same district, were voters. These frauds in the census returns Col. Bliss said had been perpetrated in all parts of the City. In the Seventeenth Election District of the Fourth Assembly District, which includes in its limits Water and Cherry streets, there was not an alien according to the census returns. Every male in that district was a citizen and a voter. This he, of course, regarded as plainly false and absurd to anybody acquainted with that quarter of the City and the character of its population. He hoped that the whole matter would be thoroughly ventilated before the Legislature.

Mr. Mason moved that a committee be appointed to bring the matter fully before the Legislature.

Mr. Isaac V. Dayton, from the Thirteenth Assembly District, said that he thought the committee should give some expression of opinion on the recent developments in Washington in relation to a high public official. He regarded the whole matter as a great calamity to the party and the country, and believed that Republicans condemn the action of that official as sincerely as and even more so than the Democrats. He considered it a duty of the committee to act upon the subject, and begged leave to offer a resolution which he had prepared. The resolution was unanimously adopted amid applause, and was as follows:

Resolved, That the Republican Party, with complete unanimity and without reserve or qualification, condemns the transactions recently exposed by the report of an investigating committee of the House of Representatives of the late Secretary of War; that in the Republican Party no one will be found to excuse or palliate the misconduct of that official, and that the Republican Party demands the energetic prosecution and speedy trial of the delinquent, to the end that when pronounced guilty, exemplary punishment may speedily follow the conviction of the offender.

The meeting then adjourned.

DISTRICT ASSOCIATION MEETINGS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Fourth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening in the hall, corner East Broadway and Rutgers street, George N. Weed, President, in the chair. Twenty new members were elected, and the names of eighteen candidates referred to the Committee on Membership.

The eighth Assembly District Republican Association held its regular monthly meeting last evening in its rooms, corner of Grand and Ludlow streets, John H. Lanthier, President, in the chair. Nine members were elected, and twelve proposals for membership were referred.

The Eleventh Assembly District Republican Association held its regular monthly meeting last night at Republican Hall, Thirty-third street, near Broadway, Col. Knox McAfee in the chair. The Committee on Admissions reported favorably on the names of twenty candidates for membership. The names of ten persons were proposed.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THE SENATE DISCUSSING THE BILLS FOR THE RELIEF OF THE FIVE COUNTIES—THE LUNATIC ASYLUM APPROPRIATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Tuesday, March 7, 1876.

The question of exempting mortgages from taxation was brought up in the Senate, on the third reading, Senator Abbett's bills embodying a scheme by which the conflicting interests in the State may be adjusted. These bills, (one a general tax law, providing that owners of property all over the State may claim deduction for mortgages, and the other a special bill, permitting the mortgagor in the exempted district to agree with the mortgagee that he will not claim any abatement because of the mortgage,) were briefly summarized in this morning's TIMES. The debate had been in progress for over an hour on the details of the bill, when Senators Smith and Thorne stated that they thought that none of the compromises so far suggested would be acceptable to their constituents. They desired further time for investigation, and, on motion of Senator Smith, the further consideration of the subject was deferred till Tuesday next. The Senate bill appropriating $300,000 to complete the Morristown Lunatic Asylum passed the Senate this morning, Messrs. Abbett, Hendrickson, and Moore, voting against it. Senator Magie introduced a bill in relation to the sales of lands under water. In the House, Mr. Cross introduced a bill providing a penalty of one year's imprisonment or $1,000 fine for every person holding offices of trust or emolument under the State who shall furnish any supplies for the use of any of the State institutions. The largest part of the day was taken up in a discussion on the General Election law, which was ordered to a third reading after some unimportant amendments had been made.

OBITUARY.

JOHN C. KOHLSAAT.

Mr. John C. Kohlsatt, one of the oldest dry-goods importers in the City, died suddenly at his residence, No. 26 West Fifty-sixth street, on Saturday last. He was a native of Germany, and came to this country when he was twenty-one years of age. He immediately established himself in the importing business, and since that time, with the exception of the last few years, he has been in active life. He was always retired in his manner of life, and never took a prominent part in any of the great political or other movements in the City. For some time prior to his death he was an invalid, and had wholly retired from business. His funeral will take place to-day, at 10:30 A. M., from his late residence.

DR. STEPHEN R. KIRBY.

Dr. Stephen R. Kirby, one of the oldest homeopathic physicians in the country, died at his residence, No. 211 West Twenty-third street, this City, early yesterday morning. He was born in Westchester County, and was seventy-five years of age at the time of his death. He was the first principal of Public School No. 7, which was opened in 1827, but he soon began the study of medicine, and received his diploma in 1831. He attained a high rank as demonstrator of anatomy in old Rutgers College, and was subsequently Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the New-York Homeopathic Medical College. He was one of the founders of the first homeopathic dispensary in New-York, which was established in 1847, and for several years he conducted the *American Journal of Homeopathy*. The latter years of his life were mainly devoted to office practice.

THE PRESENT FINANCIAL POLICY.

A STATEMENT BY MR. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES SHOWING THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES IN FINANCIAL MATTERS.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, held March 2, 1876, Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, from the Executive Committee, and by its order, presented, and the Chamber ordered to be published, the following statement for the convenience and information of its members, showing the leading features of the financial policy of the United States, as inaugurated and established by acts of Congress in 1862 and in succeeding years:

1. By act of Feb. 25, 1862 Congress authorized the issue of $150,000 000 of "United States notes, not bearing interest, payable to bearer at the Treasury of the United States," and declared such notes to be "receivable in payment of all demands of every kind due to the United States, except duties on imports, and of all claims and demands of every kind whatsoever, except for interest upon bonds and notes, which shall be paid in coin," and should "also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest as aforesaid."

This act also authorized the issue of bonds of the United States for $500,000,000, redeemable at their pleasure after five years, and payable twenty years from date, with interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

By the fifth section of this act it was enacted:

"That all duties on imported goods shall be paid in coin or in notes payable on demand heretofore authorized to be issued, and by law receivable in payment of public dues, and the coin so paid shall be set apart as a special fund, and shall be applied as follows:

First—To the payment in coin of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States.

Second—To the purchase and payment of one per centum of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year after the first day of July, 1862, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct.

Third—The residue thereof shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States."

The great conservative policy established by this act of paying interest in gold from duties payable in gold, was further fortified by the proviso contained in the first section of this act granting the right to any holders of not less than fifty dollars of the United States notes to exchange them at the Treasury for bonds of the United States bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, redeemable after five years, and payable twenty years from the date thereof.

This all-important clause, practically giving to the United States notes the full benefit of the gold basis established by the law of 1862, was most unfortunately repealed, and the right to exchange notes for bonds abrogated, by the act of Congress of 1863—a measure then and now regarded as ill advised and unjustifiable by many patriotic and intelligent individuals of much experience in financial affairs, and who hold the speedy re-enactment of this clause, even at a lower rate of interest, to be very necessary to remedy the manifold evils, fiscal, commercial, and moral, now suffered by the country from an irredeemable paper currency.

2. The distinct and comprehensive appropriation by the act of 1862 of all the gold duties on imports, enabled the Government, between the 25th of February, 1862, and the close of the war in 1865, to borrow money on bonds, United States notes and certificates, and other obligations and evidences of debt, to the aggregate amount of $2,808,549,437, as stated by the Treasury Department on the 31st of October, 1865.

The reduction of the principal of this debt, commencing in the following year, 1866, has been steadily continued up to the present centennial year, 1876, the particulars of which are hereinafter stated.

3. On the 18th of March, 1869, Congress passed the first legislative act under the present Administration, being chapter 1, in the following words:

An Act to Strengthen the Public Credit.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled:

That in order to remove any doubts of the purpose of the Government to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the laws by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all the obligations of the United States not bearing interest, known as United States notes, and of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligation has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver. But none of the interest-bearing obligations not already due, shall be redeemed or paid before maturity, unless at such time United States notes are convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or unless at such time bonds of the United States bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin. And the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin.

The fact is noticeable that the words of this act above printed in italics were expunged from the statute in the preparation of the present Revised Statutes of the United States.

APPENDIX.

Approximate estimate of the progressive reduction of the national debt in the ten years succeeding its maximum in 1866, disregarding fractions of a million.

	Total debt.	Duties on imports collected.	Set apart for sinking fund 1 ℘ cent.
1866...	$2,788,000,000	$179,000,000	$27,800,000
1867...	2,692,000,000	176,000,000	26,900,000
1868...	2,686,000,000	164,000,000	26,800,000
1869...	2,489,000,000	180,000,000	24,800,000
1870...	2,386,000,000	194,000,000	23,800,000
1871...	2,353,000,000	206,000,000	23,500,000
1872...	2,262,000,000	216,000,000	22,600,000
1873...	2,202,000,000	188,000,000	22,000,000
1874...	2,192,000,000	163,000,000	21,900,000
1875...	2,142,000,000	157,000,000	21,400,000
Total		$1,823,000,000	$241,500,000

*For interest on bonds paid in gold. $1,100,000,000.

Total estimate of debt in 1866	$2,788,000,000
Total estimate of debt in 1876	2,142,000,000
Decrease	$646,000,000
Paid by sinking fund, not including accumulated interest	$241,500,000
By that accumulation and the portion paid into the Treasury	405,100,000
Total	$646,600,000

*The official figures, showing the precise amounts paid for interest in each of the ten years, are not yet at hand. The aggregate has been approximately estimated at the average of $110,000,000 annually, making $1,100,000,000.

The precise amounts of the six per cent and of the five per cent. bonds outstanding on the 1st of March, 1876, have been recently published by the Treasury as being............$984,999,650 six per cents.
697,884,750 five per cents.
Total............$1,682,885,400
The interest on both being 90,994,211

THE COLOMBIAN CONGRESS.

AN EXCITING SCENE IN THE LOWER HOUSE—NATIONAL TROOPS CALLED IN TO PRESERVE ORDER.

PANAMA, Feb. 26.—The National Congress convened at Bogota on the 1st inst. Two rival deputations from the states of Panama and Cundinamarca claimed seats in the Congress. One of these deputations is in favor of the Nunez candidature for the Presidency, and the other is for the Parra candidature. Congress decided that both deputations should withdraw until their credentials could be considered. A scene of excitement followed, and the national troops were called in to clear the house. Up to the 5th inst. neither of the deputations had yet been admitted. The excitement in the city was intense, and a general war in the Republic was apprehended. Each faction claims a majority in votes and in strength. A Conservative was elected President of the Senate. A proposition of Senator General Mosquera for an amnesty for all political offenses up to Dec. 31, 1875, was rejected. Gutierrez, a rival candidate for the Governorship of Cundinamarca, was in arms. He had defeated a company of the national troops, and was marching on to Bogota.

GAS EXPLOSION IN A COAL MINE.

WILKESBARRE, March 7.—An explosion of gas occurred at Prospect Shaft, last night, by which Jacob Georz, watchman, and Charles Nolan, boss, were seriously burned. The mine had been flooded to put out a fire some weeks ago, and the water was being pumped out when the watchman dropped a spark from his lamp into the mouth of the shaft and caused an instantaneous explosion, which was terrific, blowing the timbers around the top into pieces. As fast as the gas accumulated and arose to the mouth of the shaft another explosion would follow, shaking the earth for some distance, the shocks resembling those of an earthquake. The shaft is three miles from Wilkesbarre, but the flash of each explosion lit up the city and country for miles around. The explosions occurred every fifteen minutes for over three hours. The fire is out, but the loss to the works is not known.

TWO MERCHANTS ABSCOND.

PORT JERVIS, March 7.—The two members of the firm of Burchard & Mills, of Florida, this county, have absconded, leaving liabilities amounting to $35,000, three-fourths of which will be a total loss. Both men occupied good positions in society, and Mr. Burchard was Postmaster and Treasurer of the Presbyterian Church of that place.

THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

OTTAWA, March 7.—It has been decided that the general annual council of the Reformed Episcopal Church shall be held at Ottawa on the 12th of July next.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

RAPID TRANSIT REPORT.

The report of the Rapid Transit Commissioners is in favor of the plan of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company for an elevated double-track railway on the route beginning at the Battery and running through Pearl and Chatham streets, the Bowery, and Third avenue, to Harlem River, on the ground that the public benefit to be conferred is sufficiently great to outweigh any damage that may result to private property; but adverse to the proposed extension from Ninth avenue and West Ninety-second street through West Ninety-second street to Eighth avenue, and along Eighth avenue to Harlem River. In the Third avenue, and all other streets over thirty feet wide the railway is to run over the middle of the roadway, and in streets not more than thirty feet wide, to run on a superstructure supported by columns on each curb, unless a majority of the property-owners along any such street prefer to have it over the sidewalk. The report is to be presented in the General Term of the Supreme Court this morning, and the court asked to appoint a day when objections to its confirmation may be heard.

THE THIRD AVENUE BANK CASE.

The examination of Messrs. Spencer K. Green and William A. Darling, charged with perjury, was resumed yesterday before Justice Duffy at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court. Mr. McDonald, the expert, who on Monday testified to various irregularities in the books of the bank, was cross-examined by Mr. Robert Sewall. He testified that it was possible that $38,000 might have been due on Dec. 31, 1871, if the securities for the same were good. The item of $5,959,369 84 represented in the bank report as the amount of its liabilities was incorrect as it appeared on the general ledger, because there was no entry beneath it of the $153,465 50 due, as dividends, to the depositors. The minute-book of the bank, the witness further testified, shows that it was not possible to close the accounts at the date of the report. The schedule of the stock investments of the bank as represented in the report were much in excess of their actual value, their market value on the day of the presenting of the report being but $138,519. The witness further testified that the interest entry was made upon the same system as that employed by several prominent out-of-town banks. The counsel will begin the summing up this morning.

THE REVIVAL MEETINGS.

Six thousand persons atttended the noon prayer-meeting at the Hippodrome yesterday. The services were opened with the singing of "Rock of Ages." The requests to pray were then read by Rev. Dr. Hepworth. The congregation sang "Down life's dark vale we wander," at the conclusion of which Mr. Moody delivered a sermon, the subject of which was "Christ our Rock." After the sermon Mr. Sankey sang "Lead me to the Rock that is higher than you," after which addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Rogers and other clergymen. The congregation then sang "Am I a soldier of the Cross?" and a gentleman from Philadelphia gave an interesting account of the progress of religious work in that city. At the conclusion of the services a "women's meeting" and a "men's praise meeting" were held. The evening meeting was attended by 10,000 people. Mr. Moody delivered a lecture on "The Blood." Hon. Thurlow Weed sat among the reporters, having arrived too late to obtain a place on the platform. Mr. Sankey sang, by request, his favorite solo, "Ninety and Nine." The overflow meeting was led by Rev. A. D. Vail, of Yorkville.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

Messrs. S. T. & A. T. Meyer, real estate operators, of No. 83 Walker street, have suspended unexpectedly. They have been carrying an immense amount of real estate which they have been lately sacrificing to meet their payments as they fell due. Their real estate on hand now amounts to over one million dollars, and is situated in New-York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Newark, and is both improved and unimproved. They expected to be able to continue payment, but several of their largest creditors waited on the firm and asked them to make an assignment, which they did, the Assignee being Mr. Frederick Lewis, brother of Alderman Lewis. The creditors express their highest confidence in the firm, and are ready to accept any reasonable compromise. All the property has been transferred for their benefit. During the past year the firm has lost over $400,000 by indorsements and acceptances for friends who had failed.

Jacob Herman made an assignment of his property for the benefit of his creditors to Myer Ellenstern yesterday. John F. Laxey and Jacob Fisher, forming the firm of Laxey & Fisher, florists, of No. 693 Broadway, made a similar assignment to John M. Fisher.

THE RIGHT TO COERCE STATES.

At the meeting of the New-York Historical Society last evening, the Secretary read an interesting paper by George Bancroft, the historian, on the place in history of Washington's letter of March, 1781, to Messrs. Pendleton, Wythe, and Jefferson, three distinguished civilians of Virginia, urging that there should be a means of coercing States refusing or neglecting to furnish their full quota of men. This letter of Washington, Mr. Bancroft says, gains in significance the more it is considered. He had no doubt that the letter was written by Washington, and it deserved to be accounted as the principal source of the measures which ended in the transformation of the confederacy into our present Constitution. In recommending the power to coerce a refractory State, Washington was obliged to proceed with great circumspection, as he would have called out an explosion of that jealousy which pervaded Congress of military authority if he had made the proposition direct. He therefore consulted three great civilians of the commonwealth wholly disconnected from the army, and the men to whom the Legislature of Virginia had intrusted the codification and reform of its laws. The paper bore no date, but it was evidently written just after the author had been informed that Maryland had submitted to the articles of confederation, March, 1781. The paper which Madison received was in the handwriting of Joseph Jones, a member of Congress from Virginia, and the letter was evidently communicated to Jones, who took a copy of it.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the subject of removing from their present rooms at Police Head-quarters was again discussed, but, owing to the absence of Dr. Vanderpoel, no definite conclusion was reached. During the month of February there were reported 2,498 deaths, 2,079 births, 654 marriages, and 190 still-births. Dr. J. B. Taylor, Inspector of Vaccination, presented the report of the work performed by the Bureau of Vaccination during the month of February, from which it appeared that the total number of vaccinations performed was 8,171, of which 1,052 were primary and 7,119 were revaccinations. Dr. Nagle presented a mortality report, of which the following are the essential parts:

During the week ending Saturday, March 4, 651 deaths were reported in this City, being an increase of 52 over the previous week and of 1 over the corresponding week of 1875. The actual mortality for the week ending Feb. 26 was 629, or 7 more than occurred during the corresponding week of the previous year, showing an annual death-rate of 30.96 per 1,000 persons living, the population estimated at 1,056,195. The annual rate of mortality, according to the most recent weekly returns, in every 1,000 persons living of the estimated or enumerated population of Charleston was 28.67; Washington, 24.87; Boston, 23.87; Brooklyn, 25.76; Philadelphia, 27.62; Chicago, 22.09; Cincinnati, 28.37; Nashville, 28.14; Baltimore, 31.51; St. Louis, 19.74; London, 27; Edinburgh, 22; Glasgow, 28; Dublin, 37; Bombay, 28.8; Madras, 45.8; Paris, 28.4; Brussels, 23.3; Amsterdam, 28.2; Rotterdam, 36; The Hague, 27.1; Copenhagen, 25.7; Christiania, 24.4; Berlin, 30; Hamburg, 26; Breslau, 25; Munich, 35; Vienna, 30; Buda Pesth, 38.1; Turin, 26.2."

The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases reported during the past two weeks:

Week ending Feb. 26: Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 9; scarlet fever, 54; measles, 64; diphtheria, 135; cerebro spinal meningitis, 2; small-pox, 54.

Week ending March 4: Typhus fever, 0; typhoid fever, 11; scarlet fever, 67; measles, 72; diphtheria, 107; cerebro spinal meningitis, 1; small-pox, 40.

SALE OF PIERS AND BULK-HEADS.

At the Real Estate Exchange, yesterday, Messrs. E. A. Lawrence & Co. sold the following leases of piers and bulk-heads on the North, East, and Harlem Rivers:

North River—Pier No. 18, south half, for ten years from May 1, was sold to the Association of Jersey Companies for $7,510; Pier No. 14, south half, with bulk-head, for five years, to the New-Jersey Railroad Company for $10,010; part of pier foot of West Twenty-eighth street, for three years from May 1, to H. A. Peterman for $390; part of pier foot of West Thirty-seventh street, for three years, to Thomas Gaynor for $930; pier at foot of West Fifty-fifth street, for three years, to Western Union Telegraph Company for $810; part of pier foot of West Seventy-ninth street, for three years, to James S. Cattery, for $260. East River—Pier No. 4, east half, and Pier No. 5, west half, with bulk-head between, for ten years from May 1, to W. J. Kniver, for $6,010; Pier No. 5, east half, Pier No. 6, west half, and bulk-head between, for ten years, to B. Gardner, for $9,000; Pier No. 14, east half, and bulk-head adjoining, for five years from May 1, to New-Haven Steam-ship Company, for $5,510; Pier No. 35, east half, Pier No. 34, west half, and bulk-head and platform between, for five years, to Philadelphia and New-York Steam Navigation Company, for $10,000; Pier No. 38, and west half of bulkhead adjoining, for five years, to Maine Steam-ship Company for $7,510; Pier No. 40, west half, five years, to M. Duer, $3,510; Pier No. 40, east half, bulk-head adjoining, and Pier No. 41, and part of bulk-head on east side, five years, to New-York Balance Dock Company, $8,100; Pier No. 48, foot of Clinton street, to M. J. Walsh, five years, $4,300; Piers Nos. 20 and 21, and bulk-head between, for three years from May 1, to Thomas O'Rourke, $6,250; Pier No. 22, east side, outer half, three years, Capt. Longstreet, $2,750; bulk-head, foot of Corlears street, three years, E. Quinby, $170; Pier No. 56, north half, Pier No. 57, south half, and bulk-head between, three years, A. W. Boyle, $2,250; Pier No. 60, foot of Rivington street, three years, J. D. Stacy, $1,505; pier at foot of East Twenty-fifth street, three years, Henry Peterman, $1,010. Harlem River, pier at foot of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, for three years from May 1, to Stephen Roberts for $310.

THE HAGGERTY-FERRIS SHOOTING.

Edwin M. Haggerty, who shot and seriously wounded Thomas M. Ferris, a rival politician, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel in a quarrel, a few nights before the last election, fled from the City after the shooting, and was not again seen until yesterday, when he sent for Detectives O'Connor and Field, of the District Attorney's office. The detectives went to the place designated, No. 17 Park row, and there found Haggerty, who immediately surrendered himself. The fugitive was taken to the District Attorney's office, and held in $5,000 bail to answer the indictment for felonious assault now on file against him. Ferdinand A. Abell, of No. 22 East Forty-third street, became his surety.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEM.

Last Saturday night, the sleeping train south met with an accident near South Shaftsbury, which narrowly escaped being serious. Just north of the station, the Troy *Press* says, the train encountered a broken rail, throwing off the track both the passenger coach and sleeping car, the engine and baggage car remaining upon the iron. The coach stayed upon the bed of the track, narrowly escaping capsizing, while the sleeper stopped across the track a short distance in the rear, also fortunately upright. The cars contained about a dozen passengers each, who were carried to North Bennington by Conductor Wilder in the baggage car in time to make connections south. No one was injured. The train corresponded with the one on which the Bissells met their death.

THE ALLEGED BROOKLYN FRAUDS.

Argument was had before Chief Justice Davis and Justices Brady and Daniels, in the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, on the appeal from Judge Barrett's decision, in Chambers, transferring to Brooklyn the suits against Fowler and others for alleged frauds in the Hempstead Reservoir and Third avenue sewer cases. The plaintiffs were represented by John E. Parsons, and presented a number of points. Gen. Roger A. Pryor, who argued for the defense, moved to dismiss the case from the calendar because by Judge Barrett's order the place of trial has been changed, and according to the Code, "When the place of trial is changed, all other proceedings shall be had in the county to which the place of trial is changed." Decision was reserved.

THE SINKING FUND COMMISSION.

A special meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission was held yesterday. Controller Green moved that the Dock Commissioners be requested to furnish a statement of what contracts are now outstanding in their department; how much money will be required to complete them, and whether their clerical force cannot be reduced. The motion was adopted. A communication was received from Mr. Charles K. Graham, late Engineer of the Dock Department, in regard to the sea-walls at the foot of King and Canal streets. He disagrees with the reports about their durability; that from calculations and experiments he knows their strength, and protests against the expensive mode of backing them recommended by the Committee of Engineers. The communication was laid over. A resolution was offered to lease the franchise of the proposed ferry from the foot of Whitehall street to Staten Island, but it was laid over.

FRIENDS OF THE WORKING WOMEN.

The twelfth anniversary of the Working Women's Protective Union was celebrated last evening at Association Hall. The object of the Union is to promote the interests of women who obtain a livelihood by employments other than household service. Mr. Samuel Willets, President of the Union, made a brief statement of the objects of the society. Prayer was then offered by Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, after which Mr. Dorman B. Eaton made a few remarks, referring in severe terms to the wrongs committed on the poor and helpless women by unscrupulous employers. Mr. Moses S. Beach, the Treasurer, then read a portion of the printed report of the union, from which it appears that during the past year employment has been found for 1,910 women: 687 complaints have been prosecuted, and $2,544 31 has been recovered. After the reading of the report the audience were entertained by some vocal music, after which remarks were made by Mr. Phelps, Dr. Storrs, and others.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association was held yesterday in the Bennett Building, Gen. Alexander Shaler in the chair. Col. Wingate, on behalf of the Range Committee, reported that measures were being taken for the erection of a barrier 200 yards to the rear of the targets at the Creedmoor range, and that other improvements were being made for the coming season. The much-disputed bill of the Seventy-ninth Regiment was ordered to be paid, and a discussion ensued on the purchase of a new experimenting target. The matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

The following amendments to the regulations were adopted: No stirrup constructed of metal or other substance, connected to the rifle by straps of any kind, for the purpose of taking up or lessening the recoil of the rifle, will be allowed in any matches of this association. In all matches breech-loading rifles must be loaded at the breech only. In all military matches each team will be limited to an average of one minute and a half per shot, for each squad, to complete its score. In all cases the gun shall be held clear of the ground. The meeting then adjourned.

THE WOMEN AND THE CENTENNIAL.

Mrs. Gillespie, President of the Women's Department of the International Exhibition, will be in New-York on Thursday, March 9, having been invited by the Women's Centennial Union to address the women of New-York, in the hope of arousing more wide-spread interest in the cause. Although abundant success is promising in all directions, those forming the union desire that it should gather within its limits women of all classes, who will meet and work together, and join in a common expression of patriotic sympathy. Several members of the Central Committee of Philadelphia will accompany Mrs. Gillespie, so that at the close of the remarks, an excellent opportunity will be afforded for asking questions and becoming thoroughly acquainted with the designs of the Women's Department. The meeting will take place at Chickering Hall Thursday, March 9, at 2 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Mr. Chickering for the generosity and public spirit he has shown in giving the use of his building for the various purposes of the Women's Centennial Union. The members of the union desire to tender their thanks for the valuable aid he has given them in their undertaking.

A CHECK ON OFFICIAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The necessity of checking the rapidly increasing debt of our various political divisions has led to the suggestion of many remedies for that evil, but one of the most serious difficulties in the way of practical reform arises from the custom of making low estimates of anticipated expenses and then largely exceeding them, meeting the deficiency by an increase of the bonded debt.

The Legislature of New-Jersey seems to have felt that this evil required heroic treatment, and, at its present session, has passed an act which I inclose and which might be beneficially enacted in our State. C. M. M.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 6, 1876.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act for the punishment of crimes," approved March 27, 1874.

1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey*, That if any Board of Chosen Freeholders, or any township committee, or any Board of Aldermen or Common Councilmen, or any Board of Education, or any Board of Commissioners of any county, township, city, town, or borough, in this State, or any committee or member of any such board or commission, shall disburse, order, or vote for the disbursement of public moneys, in excess of the appropriation respectively to any such board or committee, or shall incur obligations in excess of the appropriation and limit of expenditure provided by law for the purposes respectively of any such board or committee, the members thereof, and each member thereof, thus disbursing, ordering or voting for the disbursement and expenditure of public moneys, or thus incurring obligations in excess of the amount appropriated and limit of expenditures as now or hereafter appropriated and limited by law, shall be severally deemed guilty of malfeasance in office, and on being thereof convicted shall be punished by fine not exceeding $1,000 or imprisonment at hard labor for any term not exceeding three years, or both at the discretion of the court.

2. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect immediately.

DEPRESSION OF TRADE IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, March 7.—Official Assignees Lajorie Perkins and Beausoliel sent a report to the Committee of the House on the Depression of Trade, which shows that since Jan. 1, 1875, no less than 135 estates passed through their hands, representing liabilities of $4,250,000, the creditors realizing about thirty-seven and half cents on the dollar. The belief is expressed that if creditors would accept fewer compromises there would be fewer failures.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

By an order filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday, Herman Uhl, the Receiver of the German Up-town Savings Bank, was directed to sell the bank building as soon as practicable.

Catharine Campbell died at the Hospital for Incurables on Blackwell's Island yesterday at the advanced age of one hundred and twelve years. The deceased was born in Ireland, and had resided in the United States for forty-five years.

A regular quarterly meeting of the 'Longshore Hoisting Horsemen's Association was held at their rooms, No. 10 South street, last evening. Several new members were admitted to the association, and considerable routine business was transacted.

On Monday night the Clothing Clerks' Early Closing Association inaugurated their officers for the ensuing year. The object of this association is to secure the closing of all the clothing stores at 7 P. M., Saturdays excepted. All the leading houses have acceded to their request.

The Irwin case was called before Judge Bixby, at the office of Messrs. Vanderpoel, Green & Coming, yesterday afternoon, but owing to the detention of Mr. Vanderpoel in the United States Court, Judge Bixby, after waiting an hour for the latter, adjourned the case until Thursday at 1 P. M.

In Part I. of the Superior Court yesterday, Mary Brierly recovered $2,500 from Michael Smith for the loss of her husband, who was killed by a stone projected from a blast under the charge of Smith, who was a contractor engaged in removing rock from the neighborhood of Second avenue and Forty-third street.

The Deputy Collectors of the Fourth Internal Revenue District, under instructions from Collector Coster, made another raid yesterday, and found on the premises No. 539 West Forty-ninth street one large mash-tub containing about two thousand gallons of whisky mash. The mash was run into the sewer and the tub rendered useless.

The case of Alfred P. Arnold and others against the City was tried before Judge Van Vorst and a jury in Part III. of the Supreme Court, yesterday. The plaintiff sued to recover $736 20, the value of 90,000 bricks furnished for a sewer on the Tenth avenue Boulevard. A verdict for $766 80 was given to the plaintiff in the case. He also recovered $96 84 on another and similar claim.

On the 1st inst. judgment was entered in the Court of Common Pleas against Barnum's Universal Exposition Company, in a suit brought by S. M. Crissey, a former employe, to recover his wages due when the company disbanded last Fall. The execution came into the hands of Deputy Sheriff Maxwell, who, unable to find other property with which to satisfy the judgment, proceeded, on Feb. 3, to Wood's Museum and levied on the baby hippopotamus.

Capt. Allaire, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was informed on Monday morning last that during the previous night the premises No. 5 Howard street had been robbed by burglars, who had evidently been secreted in the building when it was closed on Saturday evening, and had ascended to the third and fourth floors, occupied by B. L. Cohen, manufacturer of ladies' scarfs and neckties. They had selected about one thousand dollars' worth of goods, which they carried out to the roof of the building, and they then made their exit through No. 199 Centre street.

The suit of Minnie Hauck against the executors of the late S. N. Pike and Lafayette Harrison was brought to trial before Judge Lawrence and a jury, in Part II. of the Supreme Court yesterday. The plaintiff alleged that she made a contract with Harrison to sing two months at the rate of $1,400 per month. S. N. Pike, she claimed, also signed the contract. She was paid $1,050 for three weeks' services, but not for the remainder of the time. She brought suit for the balance due her, and was yesterday awarded judgment for $2,708 76 against Harrison only.

BROOKLYN.

Ensign Howard F. Moffat, alias Curtis, who was arrested Monday night, charged with having enticed two young girls to New-York, was arraigned before Justice Delmar yesterday, and pleaded not guilty. He was remanded to await examination on Wednesday of next week.

James Bowen, alias Miller, was arrested at Astoria, Long Island, under a warrant issued by Commissioner Winslow under the Extradition laws between New-York and Canada. He is charged with having passed a raised draft from the Albany County Bank, signed by its Cashier and drawn upon the German-American Bank of New-York.

"Dr." West, alias Perry, and his reputed wife, who were arrested at No. 45 Bleecker street, New-York, charged with causing the death of Christiana Brecht, by malpractice, were arraigned yesterday, before Justice Delmar, to answer the charge. Their counsel moved for their discharge, and Justice Delmar granted the motion and discharged the prisoners. They were immediately re-arrested by Detective Field, of New-York, on an indictment found by the Grand Jury of that City, and were handed over to the New-York authorities.

STATEN ISLAND.

A large number of the tax-payers of Long Neck, in the town of Westfield, have signed a petition asking that the Excise Commissioners revoke the liquor licenses which allow the selling of liquor in two places in that village. The petition will be presented to the board at their meeting on Saturday, which will be held at Richmond Valley.

The Board of Trustees of the Village of Port Richmond, at their last meeting, ordered their clerk to take up a number of outstanding village bonds, which are in the possession of Mr. Daniel Lowe. Mr. Lowe refused to part with the bonds, which amount to nearly twelve thousand dollars, and have some ten or twelve years to run at seven per cent. interest, unless he received a premium of three per cent.

The abandonment suit brought before Justice Garrett, at Middletown, on Saturday, by Mariah Moses was again called up yesterday. All the parties were in court and an adjournment was asked for by defendant's counsel, who said that steps had already been taken to effect an amicable settlement. Justice Garrett allowed the request, adjourned the further hearing to Wednesday, and increased the defendant's bonds $2,500.

NEW-JERSEY.

James Atchison, a plumber residing in Paterson, was thrown from his wagon yesterday and sustained serious if not fatal injuries.

Patrick Gallagher, one of the men concerned in the stabbing of Michael Flood in a saloon on Grand street, Saturday night, was arrested at a late hour Monday night, and held in default of bail.

On Monday night an intoxicated woman, named Mary Lyman, made several attempts to commit suicide by endeavoring to throw herself in front of trains at the Hamilton street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Newark.

Francis Hickman, a jeweler, residing at No. 289 Mulberry street, Newark, attempted to commit suicide Monday night. He had been on a spree for several days, and wanted his wife to give him some money to keep it up. On her refusal he seized a small vial containing muriatic acid, and swallowed about an ounce of it. Alkalies were administered, but there is no hope of his recovery.

John Heavey, the surviving principal of the duel with knives in Jersey City, was taken out of the hospital in an ambulance yesterday afternoon and brought before Police Justice Davis. The Judge had asked him one or two preliminary questions, when the exertion of talking proved too much for him, and his wounds began to bleed. The Judge hastily closed the examination by committing him for trial, and he was taken back to the hospital.

The annual meeting of the New-Jersey Sabbath Union was held in Trenton yesterday afternoon. Mr. W. J. Owens occupied the chair. The Executive Committee reported the operations of the year. The running of two trains on Sunday was said to be against the law, and the repeal of the act of 1873 was urged. Rev. Dr. Miller, of Princeton, and others strongly urged the repeal. A meeting was held in the evening, at which speeches were made by Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Newark, Rev. T. C. Vassar, of Flemington, and others.

At a late hour Monday night a serious affray took place in a saloon in Trenton, in which two white men, two colored men, and two colored women were engaged. The white men were paying attention to the colored women, at which the colored men became enraged, and a fight ensued, during which Samuel Harrigan, one of the whites, was badly cut about the head and on the back with a razor. His wounds, though serious, are not considered fatal. George South, Mary South, Thomas Jones, and Lizzie Johnson, the colored party, have been arrested, and will be held to await the result of Harrigan's injuries.

SPANISH TROOPS IN CUBA.

Following is a condensed statement of the number of Spanish troops sent from Spain to the island of Cuba, from the beginning of the revolution to the present month. The figures given are correct, having been taken from the official lists published on the arrival of each vessel by the Spanish Government in Cuba:

1869	35,650	1873	12,536
1870	11,238	1874	8,112
1871	15,899	1875	27,949
1872	9,260	1876	4,900
Total			125,544

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

J. Tillinghast, of Albany, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Gen. J. K. Moorhead, of Pittsburg, is at the Brevoort House.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Edgar T. Welles, and William Faxon, of Hartford; Col. J. A. Bridgland, United States Consul at Havre; Judge R. D. Rice, of Maine, and ex-Gov. H. P. Baldwin, of Michigan, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Viscount Mandeville, of England, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Judge W. L. Learned, of the New-York Supreme Court, is at the St. James Hotel.

Hon. Henry R. Selden, of Rochester; Prof. George J. Brush, of New-Haven, and Col. E. H. Ludington, United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

THE APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.

WORK OF THE SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN—THE GROWTH AND PLANS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Among the public libraries for which New-York City is justly famed, is one which, although comparatively humble in its pretensions, is perhaps doing as good a work as any of the others, and, if the present intentions of the society to which it belongs are carried out, the Apprentices' Library will undoubtedly occupy as prominent a position in the public attention as either the Astor Library or the Mercantile Library, while its sphere of usefulness will probably continue to be entirely distinct from that of either. The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New-York was in existence in 1785, and the original charter held by it was obtained from the State Legislature in 1792 and renewed in 1811 and in 1833. Originally the society was entirely a benevolent association, having for its objects the relief of members in sickness and the care of their widows and orphans; and the records of the society show that all through its history, down to the present time, these things have been done efficiently and thoroughly. As the society grew older, however, the members became desirous of enlarging its usefulness, and for that purpose several amendments to the charter have been obtained from time to time. In 1821 the society was permitted to establish a school for the education of the children of poor or deceased members, and a library for the use of apprentices. Twenty-one years later the society was permitted to charge those who could afford to pay for the privileges of the school, and to establish a separate fund for the support of the Apprentices' Library and reading-rooms. The result of all this is now to be seen in the library and school on Broadway, near Grand street. The school, which was formerly one for general education, has been changed since the establishment of the public schools of the City to a free drawing-school for boys. The society has, by slow accumulations, careful management, and fortunate investments, grown wealthy, until at present it owns nearly a million dollars, and is allowed by the terms of its charter to hold property to the extent of $1,500,000. In 1832 the building now occupied by the society's library and school was purchased by it. The public high-school was in the same building before its purchase by this society. It is now proposed to make another removal of the library and school, and to put them on such a basis as will enable them to do good commensurate with the wealth of the society. A separate fund, called the building fund, for the erection of such a building as is desirable, has been established, and a Location Committee is engaged in choosing a suitable site for the new building. It is probable that a beginning will be made in the enterprise at an early date. No determination has been reached as to the site to be occupied, but it is said that ground will be selected between Fourth and Sixth avenues and between Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth streets. On the ground selected is to be erected a suitable building for the accommodation of the library and school, which are to be enlarged and improved so as to make them more available to the public than they now are. The estimate of cost now made is half a million dollars, but it is thought that this will prove a low rather than a high estimate.

The advantages to the City of the execution of this scheme may easily be seen by a glance at the work now done by the society, and consideration of the fact that it is proposed to throw open the library to the public free of charge. In addition to carrying out its original aims by paying pensions to the amount of about eight thousand dollars a year, keeping up a free lecture course at a cost of about two thousand dollars a year, and a free drawing-school costing some three thousand dollars a year, a further sum of $10,000 a year is used by the Library Committee in keeping up a library absolutely free to all persons under twenty years of age who are engaged in learning a trade, and available to any one on payment of the merely nominal fee of $2 a year. That the public do not obtain more benefit from these institutions is owing probably to two causes: First, a lack of knowledge on the part of the public of the advantages to be derived; and, secondly, the insufficient accommodations and the location now occupied. Should the society remove to the place contemplated, both these difficulties will be overcome, and the institutions will then take a proper place among the notable features of the City. The main branch of the society's work, the "Apprentices' Library," is well worthy of description. It having been established, as its name indicates, for the benefit of apprentices, a liberal interpretation of the word is now used, so that all persons under twenty engaged in learning a trade of any kind are allowed the free use of the books. There is a small list of subscribers, some two hundred persons, paying $2 a year each for the same privileges, but the entire revenue of the library from this source, and from fines, only amounts to about one thousand dollars a year, and the Library Committee pay all expenses in excess of this sum, with funds furnished by the society. There are in the library about fifty-four thousand volumes, of which three thousand are books of reference, and six thousand are duplicates of the books most in demand, kept for use when the original copies shall be destroyed. There are forty-five thousand books which circulate among the readers of the library, and among these are works on the sciences and arts, poems, histories, and novels, and treatises of all kinds on different branches of learning. These are taken from the library under restrictions similar to those enforced in all circulating libraries, by some six thousand readers. This is the average number of readers on the list, although the names vary considerably from time to time. The experience of the librarian is similar to that of the librarians in all large libraries, that he has more calls for novels than for any other kind of books, but he says that the standard novels, such as those of Dickens and Scott, are as much read as poorer ones. The entire yearly circulation is 115,000 volumes, which is said to be larger in proportion to the number of readers and volumes on hand than in any other library in the country. The arrangements are as nearly perfect as could be expected in the space occupied, and it is thought that under the same management in more commodious quarters the usefulness of the library will be largely increased. About twenty-five hundred volumes are added yearly, among which the best works of current literature are to be found.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONGRESS.

A LARGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE PRESENT—THE DOINGS OF THREE CROWDED SESSIONS.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 7.—The Sunday-school Congress held three sessions to-day—two business day meetings in the First Methodist Church and a public meeting in the evening in the Congregational Church, at which an address was made by Rev. Dr. John Hall. The meetings were all crowded. The subjects under discussion at the morning session were the Sunday-school Superintendent, his personal character, qualifications, &c., and the uniform lesson. Rev. Dr. Robert Lowery opened the debate on the former topic, and Rev. Dr. Warren Randolph on the latter. In the afternoon Sunday-school conventions of the various kinds were again considered, the first speech being made by Rev. Dr. Hays, President of Washington and Jefferson College. The evening meeting was opened with a choral service by a choir of 100 voices, after which Rev. Dr. Hall delivered an address on "The Bible and Modern Doubt." The crowd in the vicinity of the Congregational church, where the evening meeting was held, was so great that an overflow meeting was finally organized in a Methodist church near by. This was addressed by Rev. Dr. Van Meeter, who has recently returned from Rome. He spoke of Italy and the Christian work now being done in that country. Rev. Dr. Lowery also spoke. The exercises of the congress thus far have been of very great interest.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—The following are the closing prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 438; California, 90¼; Segregated Belcher, 93; Ophir, 69¾; Chollar, 116; Savage, 16½; Imperial, 14¾; Mexican, 35¾; Gould & Curry, 22¼; Best & Belcher, 63¾; Hale & Norcross, 48; Crown Point, 25¼; Yellow Jacket, 115½; Empire, 8¼; Alpha, 38½; Belcher, 37½; Confidence, 25½; Sierra Nevada, 23¾; Exchequer, 16¾; Overman, 70¾; Justice, 26½; Caledonia, 57.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 7—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1867s, 107⅝; New 5s, 106⅛. Erie Railway Shares, preferred, 30.

4 P. M.—Paris advices quote Rentes at 67f. 32½c.

FRANKFORT, March 7.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 101⅞.

LIVERPOOL, March 7—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 6¼d.; Middling Orleans, 6 9-16d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 18,200 bales, of which 14,500 bales are American. Cotton to arrive weak; sellers offering at 1-16d. decline. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, at 6¼d.; also sales of the same at 6 7-32d.; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, at 6⅜d.; do., do., July and August delivery, at 6 7-16d. Produce—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 33,000 quarters, of which 26,000 quarters were American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, at 6 5-16d. Provisions—Bacon, 52s. ℘ cwt. for Long Clear Middles and 54s. for Short Clear Middles.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is steady. Corn, 26s. 6d.@27s. ℘ quarter for new Mixed Western.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,600 bales were American. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February and March, (per sail,) at 6¼d.

5:30 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is steady. Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, at 6 5-32d. Provisions—Lard, 60s. ℘ cwt. Bacon, 52s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

6 P. M.—Cotton to arrive steadier and 1-32d. dearer. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, at 6 11-32d.; do., do., June and July delivery, at 6 13-32d.

Evening.—Common Resin, 4s. 9d.@5s.

LONDON, March 7—5:30 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 10½@10¾d. ℘ gallon. Tallow, 48s. ℘ cwt. Sugar, 21s. 3d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat.

ANTWERP, March 7.—Petroleum, 29½f. for fine Pale American.

RIO JANEIRO, March 6.—Coffee—The market is unchanged at 5,700@5,850 reis ℘ 10 kilogrammes for good Firsts. Exchange on London, 25⅝. At Santos Coffee is unchanged; prices are maintained at 5,600@5,750 reis ℘ 10 kilogrammes for superior.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Magnolia, for Savannah.—C. H. Willey, J. M. Littlefield, Mrs. A. S. Hutchins, J. M. B. Putnam, R. Donnelly, E. D. Smyth, W. S. Littlefield, wife and child, C. H. Littlefield, J. G. Baur, W. O. Price, J. R. Brady, E. H. Ford, R. L. Locke, C. W. Chandler, J. A. Shaw.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Canima, from Bermuda.—Rev. A. A. Alderson, wife, two children, and nurse, George Harvey, A. Lemassena, wife, and child, F. S. Perkins, wife, and child, A. Bennett, H. Bennett, J. A. Snyder, wife, and three children, Dr. W. R. C. Bartlett, Dr. O'Reilly, W. Topping, Rev. A. Lawrence, J. F. Burrows, H. Wallace, H. Dill, Major Dalrymple, C. K. Leaycraft, W. F. Torrence, W. R. Bryan, A. Joseph, H. C. Outerbridge, William Hicks.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:24 | Sun sets.....6:00 | Moon sets...5:44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:18 | Gov. Island...7:07 | Hell Gate...8:28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........TUESDAY, March 7.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Richmond, Kelley, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Magnolia, Daggett, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Nevada, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, via Queenstown, Williams & Guion; Tybee, Kuehl, Philadelphia, James Hand; Columbus, Reed, Havana, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Neptune, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; J. W. Jarrett, Hicks, Baltimore, via South Amboy, Wm. Dalzell.

Barks Thomas Brooks, Waugh, St. Jago de Cuba, Wsydell & Co.; Christina, (Swed.,) Larssen, Riga, Beckmann, Oerlein & Co.; S. R. Lyman, Pinkham, Anjier for orders, J. H. Winchester & Co.; Josie Mildred, Ginn, Caibarien, Cuba, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Hyperion, Clark, Matanzas, Brett, Son & Co.; Para, (Br.,) Steers, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Blakeslee & Caldwell; Speed, (Br.,) Larkin, Montevideo, Brett, Son & Co.; Spring Bird, (Br.,) Hassell, Rio de Janeiro, Thomas Norton & Co.

Schrs. James Warren, Drisko, St. Augustine, Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Lizzie Dewey, Davis, Oporto, G. Amsinck & Co.; Race Horse, Miller, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg & Co.; Annie L. Palmer, Lewis, Baracoa, Isaac R. Staples; Lotta Bell, Hamilton, Port-au-Platt, A. Nones & Co.; Abbie, Oakes, St. John, P. R., S. Michelena; George R. Vreeland, Van Cleef, Baltimore, Wm. Chalmers; Gertie E. Merrow, Meader, Kingston, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Co.; Ida Dillatone, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Orrie V. Drisko, Drisko, Georgetown, Dem., Leaycraft & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Canima, (Br.,) Leddicoat, Bermuda March 2, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge.

Steam-ship Atlas, Low, Savanilla Feb. 23, Colon 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship City of Atlanta, Woodhull, Charleston 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Liberty, Sundburg, Cienfuegos Feb. 23 and St. Jago 28th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co.

Steam-ship Nereus, Berry, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah March 4, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Ship Livingstone, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crosby, Liverpool Jan. 3, in ballast to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Peter C. Warwick, (of Cardiff,) Kline, Rio Janeiro 47 ds., with coffee to order—vessel to Pendergast Brothers & Co.

Bark Magdalena, Griffin, Ciudad Bolivar 22 ds., with hides and cotton to order—vessel to D. A. De Lima.

Bark Endeavor, (of Bath,) Mountfort, Caibarien 17 ds., with sugar to Fernandez & Calvo—vessel to Marcus Hunter & Co.

Bark Florence L. Genovar, Simmons, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to James Henry.

Bark N. M. Haven, (of Portland,) Ulrick, Havana 25 ds., with molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Miner & Houghton.

Bark Jennie Cobb, (of Boston,) Small, Messina 58 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 22.

Bark Elsinore, Scott, Bahia 38 ds.; in ballast to Pendergast Bros & Co. Crossed the equator Feb. 11, in lon. 43.

Bark Teresa Lovigo, (Ital.,) Domenico, Palermo 60 ds., with merchandise to order—vessel to J. C. Seager. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 17.

Bark Montezuma, Briggs, St. Pierre 23 ds., with mdse. to Dwight & Platt. Feb. 29, lat. 34, lon. 74, passed a topgallant-mast of a large vessel, stripped of rigging, which apparently had been some time in the water; near same place passed some new three-inch pine plank.

Bark Perseveranza, (Ital.,) Longobardo, Marseilles 52 ds., with mdse. to James Henry—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar, Jan. 18.

Bark Tomaris, (Fr.,) Retitol, Cardenas 16 ds., with sugar and melado to order—vessel to James Henry.

Brig Odorilla, (of Philadelphia,) Holland, Leghorn Dec. 25 and Gibraltar Jan. 17, with marble, rags, &c., to Fabbricotti Bros.—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Brig Fendenz, (Ger.,) Oestmann, Rio Grande do Sul 64 ds., with mdse. to Francis Moran—vessel to C. Blankenese. Crossed the equator Jan. 31, in lon. 40; Feb. 21, lat. 29 49, lon. 70 55, spoke brig Abbie C. Titcomb, bound S.

WIND—Sunset, light, S.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships C. F. Funch, for Antwerp; Acadia, for Glasgow; Nevada, for Liverpool; Magnolia, for Savannah; Richmond, for Richmond; Tybee, for Philadelphia; ships Knowsley Hall, for Liverpool; Baltic, for San Francisco; Highlander, for Boston; Iris, for ——; barks Prim, for London; Thomas Brooks, for St. Jago; C. F. Ward, for Lisbon; brig Meta, for Pernambuco.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Schr. Abbie Corson, Corson, Cardenas, for New-York, with a cargo of sugar, put into Key West to-day, (7th,) leaking badly. Will discharge.

Schr. Lettie Wells, from St. Marys, Ga., which arr. at Philadelphia this morning, reports, Feb. 24, lat. 31 40, lon. 78 30, during a severe gale from N., started head sails, opened water ways, damaged all small stores, and lost 30,000 feet of lumber. She continues making water.

FOREIGN PORTS.

BERMUDA, March 2.—The Br. brig M. B. Nickerson, Capt. Morris, 172 tons, from Halifax, N. S., out 5 ds. bound to Kingston, Jam., with an assorted cargo, ran on the Ledge Flats to the north of these islands during very thick and stormy weather, on the morning of Feb. 24. She was driven over shoal after shoal, till she brought up about four miles within the outer reefs. The wind at the time was a perfect gale. No lives were lost. The vessel's bottom had worked into holes, and the greater part of the cargo dropped among the reefs. The cargo is being brought on shore by large boats; small boats are employed to bring it to them, as they could not get near the vessel. It is supposed that all will be saved, but in a damaged state. The mate remained by the vessel till Saturday. There had been no observation, owing to thick atmosphere, since leaving Sambro. The Captain judged himself to be 40 miles to the westward of Bermuda.

Port of Hamilton—Sld. Feb. 25, bark Elise Barss, Vesey, New-York.

Port of St. George—Arr. brig C. A. Coonan, Adair, 9 ds. from Wilmington, N. C., bound to London, cargo resin and turpentine, with loss of sails and leaky; Feb. 25, Royal Mail steam-ship Beta, Shaw, Halifax.

Sld. Feb. 25, Royal Mail steam-ship Beta, Shaw, St. Thomas; 28th, bark Mary Ann, McDougall, Antigua.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 7.—Sld. Castine, (for Batavia,) Carl J. A. Thompson, Etta Stewart, Alpheus Marshall, Tee Kalets.

Arr. Jan. 30, Emma Parker.

Arr. Feb. 26, Eugenia Longo, (passing Constantinople.)

Arr. March 3, Domenico, Suez.

Arr. March 5.—William, Hecla, Maryland.

Arr. March 6, Brodrene, (Capt. Martensen,) Esplorator, Matts August, City of Ottawa, (the last named at Liverpool;) Lake Michigan, Earas, Thor, Edwin Reed, (the last named at Queenstown;) Anne Beale, Embla, (the latter at Silloth windbound;) Nipote, Augustino, Kobbe.

Arr. March 7, Wooloomooloo, Progress, (Capt. Neilson;) Kinburn, Savannah, Georgia, (Capt. Medanick;) Telemach, John Gladstone, (the last named at Deal;) Aldebaran, (at Penarth short of provisions.)

QUEENSTOWN, March 7.—The American steam-ship Pennsylvania, Capt. Harris, from Philadelphia Feb. 25, for Liverpool, arr. at this port this morning.

BRISTOL, March 7.—The steam-ship Somerset, Capt. Western, from New-York Feb. 24, arr. here to-day.

LARNE, March 7.—The steam-ship State of Indiana, Capt. Sadler, from New-York Feb. 24, arr. here to-day on the way to Glasgow.

The steam-ship State of Virginia sld. hence on Sunday at 4 A. M. for New-York.

REMOVAL.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,

(LATE 502 AND 504 BROADWAY,)

HAVE REMOVED

TO

No. 184 Fifth avenue,

(BROADWAY AND 23D ST.)

THE SCARCITY OF ICE.

The coming season will oblige housekeepers to purchase the ZERO REFRIGERATOR, as it is so constructed that the ice is preserved better than in any other form of Refrigerator. The great number of the Zero in use, over 35,000, is a sufficient guarantee as to its merits for keeping food and ice. Another advantage is the saving the ice-water, which can be used for drinking purposes. Call and see them at Mr. Lesley's store, No. 226 West 23d st.